THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The Ohio Republicans.

Speech of Senator Sherman.

The Delaware Peach Season.

High Railway Tariffs Denounced.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc, Etc.

OHIO.

The Republicans Harmonious—Speech of Senator Sherman.

An immense ratification meeting of the Ohio Republican nominees was held in Cincinnati last evening, at which Senator Sherman spoke at length. We give the following extracts:—

THE "NEW DEPARTURE" OF THE DEMOCRACY.

I congratulate you that we have now, in Ohio, at least the formal approval of the great distinguishing measures of Republican policy by the recent convention of Democratic politicians here in Columbus. They tell us that they recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments of the Constitution, and they pledge themselves to the full and faithful enforcement of the Constitution as it is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color, or condition. So far, well. It is a great matter to secure even a formal acquiescence in constitutional changes, especially when they involve the rights of millions of people, and when they have been so steadily opposed in all stages by the Democratic party, North and South. They were the issues of war. They are the issues since the war. They were mainly the issues of the last Presidential campaign. Opposition to them was the starch, the uniting element of the Democratic party. Where would they have been without the hate of the negro? What line holds the mass of the people of the South to the Democratic party but "negrophobia?" Where will Kentucky be without this tie? Her old affinities were not with the Democratic party. Where will the great mass of honest but mistaken men, who feared the effect upon our institutions of the citizenship of emancipated slaves? Where will be that other class of Democrats whose only political idea was founded upon prejudice against and hate of negroes, and who, in the mobs of New York, and in organized mobs of the South, hunted down, whipped, and murdered negroes, to prevent them from exercising either civil or political rights; and who whipped, scourged, and murdered white men and women, too, for educating and being friends of the negro race? What will Jeff. Davis say, who, though his life was fairly forfeited by his treason, yet commands influence over more votes in the South than we have Democrats in Ohio? What will the large minority of Ohio Democrats say, who protested in the convention against acquiescing in the amendments? Still, in spite of all this uncertainty, it is a glorious fact, of which Republicans may feel proud, that a majority of the Democrats of Ohio acquiesce in the great measures we have brought about, promise obedience to them, and the enforcement of them, and beg of us no longer to consider them as political issues before the country.

CAN THE DEMOCRATS BE TRUSTED?

Test the Democratic party by what it has done, where it has been in power recently. What good did a temporary majority in the Legislature of Ohio do the people of Ohio? It pledged reform, and yet increased the State expenditures in every branch of the service, and largely increased local taxes. What has it done in New York, and especially in the city, where, under Tammany influence, there is established the most scandalous and corrupt municipal government in the world. What can it do for the future of this country? They issue a string of fifteen resolutions, and there is not a single affirmative proposition in them upon which the Democratic party could stand united, except the one demanding amnesty for Davis, Toombs, and the rebels of the South. The first seven resolutions they call the "New Departure." They remind one of the famous group of bronze horses at Milan. They appear eager to "depart" in every direction, but go nowhere. They tell us they hold good to the old Democratic doctrine of annexation of territory, but are opposed to the acquisition of Santo Domingo. They pretend to be for "hard money," but propose to issue an unlimited amount of greenbacks. They pretend respect for the laws and the courts, and they propose to disregard not only the solemn pledges of our own laws, but the decisions of the Supreme Court, in order to cheat the public creditors They declare their opposition to the National Banking system, but propose nothing to take its place. In their wild and blind opposition they would destroy the best system of currency we have ever had, merely because it was established by the Republican party. Though the first commercial nations of the world are applauding it, and following our example, and though Governor Chase, now one of their candidates, favored it and supports it. Though no man has lost a dollar as the holder of a national bank note, yet they would derange all the business of the country by uprooting the system, merely because there is supposed to be virtue in a party cry against banks. They talk about a revenue tariff and wise tax laws, and yet no member of their party in Congress ever proposed either, but oppose every measure offered by us. When we repeal eighty millions of taxes, they vote against it. When we devise new guards against fraud, they votes against them. They talk about economy, and yet they vote for every extravagant expenditure. They would load us down with Rebel losses in the war. They seize upon every popular cry—here one thing and there another. In Ohio it is "greenbacks;" in New York it is "specie payment;" in Pennsylvania it is protection: here it is a "new departure;" in the South, it is "a perpetual war against the Amendments, and death to the Negro;" with the Irish, it is Fenianism; in Kentucky, it is "the resolutions of '98, slightly revised;" with Jeff. Davis and his powerful following, "it is discord, war, and disunion." Let any impartial man look over the whole field of national and State politics; let him look at the dangerous elements comprising that party; let him consider what they would probably do if placed in power; let him combine in one caldron all the ingredients, and say, upon his oath, is it wise and politic yet to turn over to the Democratic party the administration of the affairs of a great nation like ours?

PEACH PROSPECTS.

Fruit-Growers' Meeting at Dover—Opposition to the High Tariffs of the P., W. and B. R. R. Co.—Fisk, Jr., to the Rescue.

From a report in the Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening we make the following extracts:—

An interesting meeting of the Peninsula Fruit-growers' Association was held in the State House, at Dover, yesterday.

GOVERNOR PONDER DECLINES TO CALL AN EXTRA SESSION.

The letter of Governor Ponder declining to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature was read by Mr. Brown, in which the Governor says:—That the Constitution of the State only gave him the power to call a special session on extraordinary occasions. He did not deem the present a case of this kind, although the course of the railroad company had been such as to deserve the severest denunciation, and the forbearance of the people as remarkable under the circumstances. Should they call an extraordinary session, only one of three things could be done, viz.:—Limit the amount of charges, repeal the charter of the road, or repeal the laws passed by the Legislature taxing the company. The deliberations of a session called for that purpose would fail to give the relief asked for, and like other acts would become subjects of litigation without any corresponding benefits.

PROPOSITION TO AVOID USING THE RAILROAD.

A resolution offered at a former meeting and laid over was then read, providing for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Philadelphia, New York, or elsewhere, and engage steamers and tugs to convey the fruit to the New York market.

THE STATE TAX.

Mr. Townsend said the Legislature has been helping the people along the water, but refuses to help those along the line of the railroad. The Governor, also refuses to call the Legislature together, lives on water communication. We want to get clear of the tax. Some gentlemen, last winter, got a bill passed to tax the railroad $37,000 annually, when only $30,000 or $90,000 was needed to pay the interest on the State debt. The company, in return, had laid a tax upon the peach-growers. We are ground between the company and the State. We cannot stand this longer; this state of things will not be borne. Loads of letters were sent to the Governor, but he refused to call the Legislature together. We have got the freight reduced to $100 from Dover.

While we have been fighting for Dover her people have been stabbing us to death. If the Legislature wanted to tax peach-growers, why did they not lay a tax of a cent, on every basket of peaches picked? Then it would have fallen alike upon all.

We cannot tax freight on transit through the State, according to a decision of our Superior Court, just rendered, and there is $380,000 that the State must pay back. We have now got not only to pay the tax levied by the Legislature, but we have got to pay this additional $380,000. We could have got clear of it all if the proposed compromise had been made.

Mr. Townsend said further that the boats were very uncertain; they would only run when there was a full crop. The railroad was always prepared to carry one basket or a million of baskets.

A FLAG OF SUCCOR—LANDIS AND JIM FISK TO THE RESCUE.

George W. Cummins obtained the floor and said he had something new and something good to tell. Relief was at hand; within six months another railroad would be built which would bring them right straight to New York. Last week, Mr. Landis, of Vineland, New Jersey, was over here and entered into a written contract with the Bombay Hook Railroad Company to build that road to connect with the Maryland and Delaware Railroad within six months, and probably within four. The company making the contract, of which Colonel Jim Fisk is the head, had $175,000 loose capital to put into the work, and all they required from the stockholders of the Bombay Hook Railroad Company was $20,000. This latter sum was ready, and a sufficient force of hands ready to put on the work. This road connects with one on the other side of Delaware river at the mouth of Scow creek, thence through Vineland to Raritan Bay, thus bringing us into New York in two hours. The same company would then build their road from Oxford on the Eastern Shore to Richmond. A line would also be built from Vineland to Cape May to connect with a line of boats to Lewes, and thus give the people of the State a straight and quick communication with New York. He thought Mr. Landis was very fortunate in getting possession of the Maryland and Delaware Road when he did, for President Hinckley went down to buy out the road three days after Mr. Landis had been there.

"SHAKING HANDS OVER A NIBBLE."

Mr. Brown made a few remarks in congratulation of the good time coming when we should be clear of the P., W. and B. monopoly. He said Mr. Landis was the man for him; anybody who would get three days ahead of President Hinckley was no humbug. He had faith in any man who would build up a city in the desert like Vineland. Mr. Brown then stepped up to Mr. Cummins and shook hands with him, on the strength of the good news.

Mr. Townsend—"Look at those two old gentlemen shaking hands over a nibble, Landis coming here wearing Jim Fisk's coat."

Mr. Heverin made some remarks in favor of water communication, and was very severe in his criticisms of the conduct of the railroad company. He thought the franchise worth more to them than all the tax they paid: take away their exclusive privileges, and they will soon offer $40,000 bonus per year for a restoration of the same privilege.

The resolution to appoint the committee was adopted, and James L. Heverin, John Emerson, and William Townsend were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Brown the proposition of the railroad company to reduce the freight to $100 per car load from Dover, as a basis, was accepted.

THE PENINSULAR PEACH CROP OF 1871.

Estimates of the crop likely to be carried over the railroad were then made, showing a total of 3,315,000 baskets, which does not include any which will be sent by water.

The association instructed the commission merchants of New York to pay not more than three cents per basket for carriage from Jersey City.

The Chairman of the Executive Committe was instructed to confer with the P. W. and B. R Co. in relation to the reduction of freight to Philadelphia.

The convention then adjourned.

A PANIC IN WALL STREET.

Ruinous Corner in Rock Island—A Shrewd Operation that Did Not Succeed—Ominous List of Failures.

Wall street had a financial earthquake yesterday. Brokers and their worldly prospects were upheaved in all directions, and, falling again, hurt themselves badly. There was a panic in Rock Island stock, a panic which was complete in all respects save the success of the chief operator. This chief operator, or the lever which moved the mass of Wall street speculation with so much energy, was Mr. W. S. Woodward, a well-known broker. Mr. Woodward has been on the street many years, and although he has no regular office and forms no part of a firm, has been noted as an extensive and daring speculator. He resides in Brooklyn, and is quite a prominent man in the city of churches, paying especial attention to Sunday-schools and religious meetings, in the conduct of which he appears to have taken great interest. To see Mr. Woodward among his brother brokers, one would not imagine him to be of the gay, insouciant, Wall street category. He generally sits on one chair, with his feet on another, his hat, a white one, on the back of his head, a cigar in his mouth, saying nothing, but as one of the young speculators observed yesterday, "taking everything in." He moves in a mysterious way, rarely acting for himself, nearly always getting other brokers to transact his business for him. During the course of his Wall street life, participating in all the corners and panics of the day, he has "suspended" several time, but invariably rises again from the ashes of his apparent ruin, to all intents as daring, unconcernod, and well prepared as ever.

PUTTING UP THE PANIC.

Now be it known that among the speculative portion of the brokers a peculiar affection is manifested towards Rock Island and Lake Shore stock. Whenever there are any neat operations to be done in railways, they are almost invariably selected as the groundwork of the plot. Mr. Woodward, on the lookout for a stray million or so, on Monday fixed upon Rock Island as the base of his operations. He probably said to himself, "There are only 170,000 shares of the stock out; I'll get the whole and more; if I can only get the money advanced to me to pay for them the day after, I'll be all right. I can make the boys pay me just what I please." The idea was grand. It was another and not far removed version of the Black Friday corner so famous in financial circles.

BUYING UP THE STOCK.

Rock Island on Monday ranged from 113 to 115. On Monday evening about twenty brokers received their orders from Mr. Woodward to buy up Rock Island stock for him. On Tuesday they commenced operations. They rushed around the room like maniacs. Every one of them had a piece of telegraph paper crumpled up in his left hand, and swung a book and pencil wildly about in his right. The consequences of the movement were soon apparent. By two and three, and five and ten the indicator for Rock Island rose amid the tumult until the quotation stood 130⅝. It was a perfect pandemonium. If all the wild animals in the country had been turned into the Stock Exchange they could not have raised a more demoniacal uproar. Mr. William Fanshawe, one of the firm of Fanshawe & McDougall, a young man well liked on the street, burst a blood-vessel, and is now dying. But what did that matter amid the excitement? The uproar went on, and when darkness fell over the street the first act in Mr. Woodward's play was enacted to the satisfaction of the author, and the brokers whom he had employed had purchased for him 230,000 shares of Rock Island stock, or actually 50,000 more shares than there were in existence. Mr. Woodward then, it is said, sold $50,000 in "puts," and went away satisfied.

THE COLLAPSE.

Yesterday morning came the tug of war. Woodward was not around. He was not in the street, and the brokers whom he had employed were frantic. Why wasn't he there? Because, it is said, he struggled to obtain the money wherewith to take the shares purchased for him, but could not get the requisite funds. No one would advance the money to him. How fared it with his brokers? Those who had sold them the stock came for the money, and did not get it. The brokers said they bought for Woodward, and he had not seen them in regard to paying them for the stock. But then the Stock Exchange and its rules stepped in and said to the brokers:—"Gentlemen, you were all buying for one man. You need not shift the blame on him, for we don't recognize a third party. You alone are responsible to the seller, and if you don't pay up we will sell out the stock under the rule." There was a nice situation. The brokers did some tall rushing around to scare up money to pay for the stock they had purchased on Woodward's account, but they could not get any. But in the meantime the stock was falling fearfully. From 130 it went down to 110, and so at the middle of the day the brokers collapsed and suspended.

THE FAILURES.

At the latest from the Stock Exchange the following brokers had been declared suspended by the board:—A. H. Dennison, Earle & Saltonstall, R. Waller, John W. Gillespie, A. G. Wood, Dater & Timpson, Hubbard, Craven & Co., J. Austen, Fanshawe & McDougall, W. G. Tunis, A. M. Judson, W. A. Bowan, J. J. Hoyt. Of these the suspension of Fanshawe & McDougall is only a temporary one, and it is hoped that nearly all the others will resume business in a few days by honorable settlement—*N. Y. World, to-day.*

DR. BETHUNE.

Unveiling of the Statue of the Distinguished Clergyman.

The late Rev. Dr. Bethune is so well and affectionately remembered in Philadelphia that the following, from the New York *Post* of last evening, will be read with interest:—

Among the interesting occurrences at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Packer Institute, in Brooklyn, was the unveiling of the statue of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune, and the address of the Rev. Dr. Vinton. The statue is of pure and unblemished marble, eight feet high, moulded by our distinguished artist, H. K. Brown, and sculptured in Italy. It represents Dr. Bethune in the attitude of speaking, with the right arm extended in an emphatic gesture. Indeed, the *pose* is excellent and characteristic. The statue rivals the best examples of sculpture, whether we consider the exquisite finish of the work or the conception of the artist.

There is something peculiarly charming in this statue, also, in view of its history, which Dr. Vinton illustrated in his remarks.

He said that the origin of this majestic sculpture was a simple notice to the friends of the late Dr. Bethune to meet at the Century Association in 1865. At that meeting persons in various walks of life appeared. High and low, rich and poor, came together. One admired Dr. Bethune for his eloquence in the pulpit; another as a pastor; another as a companion; another for his poetry; another for his conjugal tenderness, another as a friend; another as a scholar; another as a lecturer; another as a fisherman. It was, hence, concluded that his merit was that of a man in whom no quality was salient, but, as Edward Everett said of Washington, he was as a sphere, developed in all parts alike, and a full integral man—a man of integrity in the truest sense.

Accordingly it was determined that no bust nor mural *alto relievo* should represent him, but a statue, in heroic proportions, as a *man*. The statue was estimated to cost twelve thousand dollars. He related an incident evincing the great heart of Dr. Bethune, which touched the hearts of all who heard it.

He said that in the last will of Dr. Bethune it was written in words to this effect, that in the memory of God's blessings he recalled the spiritual converse he had had with Christian friends, but none more tenderly than those with Christian ministers of other denominations; and among these the recollection of his intercourse with the Rev. Dr. Storrs and the Rev. Dr. Vinton recurred to him in that solemn hour. No one who might have heard their conversation would have conjectured that ecclesiastical differences had separated them, for the central topic of love to our common Saviour was the theme of converse, and he requested that these clergymen, if they survived him, would do him the charity of being his pall-bearers and seeing him buried at Greenwood. This was done. Who, among the thousands who make their wills in view of death, would have remembered the heart's history and experiences? but Dr. Bethune did; and the anecdote illustrates the man.

THIERS AND THE BOURBONS.

His Views on the Return of the Bourbons, the State of France, and the Maintenance of the Republic.

The debate on the motion to allow the Bourbon and Orleans families to return to France took place on the 8th inst., and as already announced by telegraph, the motion was adopted by a vote of 494 yeas to 108 nays. The following is a detailed report of M. Thiers' speech on that occasion:—

M. Thiers expressed great faith in the Bourbon family, but added:—"You think you are doing a great act of generosity. You are doing something quite different. The laws it is proposed to abrogate are not laws of proscription, but laws of precaution. Two governments cannot co-exist upon the same soil. I blamed the Republicans in 1848 for abrogating the laws of proscription. I said then to Louis Napoleon, 'These imprudent Republicans have recalled you. You will be their master—mine you shall not be.'"

M. Thiers professed great friendship for the family of Orleans, but declared that his friendship for his country was superior to all others—a declaration which was loudly cheered by the Assembly, and he added:—"We have won a material victory; we shall gain a moral triumph by our prudence."

The Chief of the Executive went on to speak of the pact entered into at Bordeaux. He defended the revolution of the 4th of September, and said:—"It is the fashion now to attack that revolution, but people forget that they wished for it, and they do not remember the services it has rendered. The men of the 4th of September were wrong in wishing to continue the war; but the fault was not committed in Paris, which was bound to close its gates against the enemy, but outside Paris, by men in power, who carried on a policy of furious madmen—a senseless policy, which substituted the action of the few for the authority of France." M. Thiers explained that, in the pact of Bordeaux, the Assembly sought to free France from despots who were endeavoring to keep her in their own hands; but it was not intended to overthrow the Republic. "We received," he said, "from the Assembly a *de facto* Government, and it is our task to restore order and the credit of the nation. I am not the most powerful man in France, but I have the greatest responsibility, and I wish to fulfil my duty loyally."

M. Thiers then explained how it was that he was a Republican. He said that for forty years he had striven to procure for France a constitutional monarchy, such as exists in England, and declared that he found that although there was great liberty existing at Washington, the Government perhaps enjoyed greater liberty in London on account of the favorable district selected for its deliberations. The French princes ought to comprehend that a constitutional monarchy is, in substance, a republic, of which the President is hereditary. (Cheers.) M. Thiers deplored the immense misfortunes attending revolutions, and added, "France will rise again if we are wise; but it is necessary that we should be thoroughly wise, in consequence of our actual position, as we can no more afford to commit errors." He recalled the fact that it had been decided at Bordeaux to put aside all questions which could have divided the country, and further said, "I have accepted the republic as a deposit, and I will not betray the trust. The future does not concern me. I merely look at the present. I serve no party; and in the choice of the generals I never considered their political opinions, but the interests of the country." M. Thiers highly praised the army, stating that he loved the soldiers as his own children—a declaration which was received with unanimous cheering.

—A 380-year-old prayer-book has been sold in Stuttgard for 200 florins.

—Several journals in the South have reduced their size one column to the page for the summer season.

—A man who has repeatedly tried them says that all the short cuts to fortune are horribly overcrowded.

—A Washington paper says that many women of that city are becoming drunkards owing to disappointments in love.

—A Williams College boat-club has the lightest six-oared boat in the world. It is nineteen inches wide, forty-nine feet long, weighs 120 pounds, and is made of *papier-mache*.

SECOND EDITION

FRANCE, SPAIN, AND ITALY.

The Paris Military Review.

East Indian Crops Destroyed.

Advices from the Pacific.

California Democratic Convention.

Mrs. Vallandigham Dying.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Peace of Europe.

LONDON, June 22.—The *Morning Post* says there is an understanding between the Governments of Germany, Austria, and Russia for the preservation of the peace of Europe.

The Count of Paris

leaves England on Friday for Paris, and subsequently in, company with the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville, will pay a visit to Count de Chambord.

PARIS, June 22—A. M.—The *Debats* proposes the election of a second chamber by the Conseils Generaux similar to the late Senate. The Assembly will continue in session during the election.

Gunboats Left Paris

yesterday for the mouth of the Seine.

The mortality is increasing in Paris in consequence of the arrival of large numbers of emigrants from the ceded provinces. Neither the cholera nor typhus is prevalent.

The Review of 100,000 Troops

at Longchamps has been fixed for next Sunday.

It is said that Gambetta refuses to acknowledge the mandate of the Assembly, accompanying this refusal with the declaration that the Assembly ceased to exist when it voted to ratify the treaty of peace.

The subscriptions for the new French loan will be opened on Monday next.

Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, June 22.—In the Cortes last evening the Minister of the Colonies declared that Spain would preserve the integrity of Cuba as long as men and arms were forthcoming. He admitted that there was

A Ministerial Crisis,

and added that the Cabinet would resign after the approval by the Cortes of the address to the crown. All the amendments to the address were withdrawn, and the discussion proceeded.

The Italian Chambers.

FLORENCE, June 22.—The Chambers will be adjourned before the end of the present week. The idea of holding a short session in Rome has been abandoned. The Minister of the Interior has ordered the dissolution of all chapters of the International Society. The King leaves here on the 29th inst. on a visit to Naples.

East India Crops Destroyed.

LONDON, June 22.—Later despatches from Bombay state that it was the nutmeg and mace crops of the Banda Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, which were destroyed by the hurricane, instead of the cotton crops of the District of Banda in India. The loss is estimated at £500,000, and the planters will not recover from the blow for years.

Marine Disaster.

The bark Rap, from Newport, England, bound to New York, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved and brought to Liverpool.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—10·30 A. M.—Cotton; prices are barely supported; uplands, 8½@8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 22—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 88¾.

PARIS, June 21—Evening.—Rentes closed at 52f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—1·30 P. M.—Cotton easier; uplands, 8¾d.; Orleans, 8⅝@8¾d. The sales are estimated at 5000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Future deliveries are ¼@¾d lower Beef 99s.

ANTWERP, June 21—Evening.—Petroleum closed at 50¾f. for fine pale American.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Condition of Mrs. Vallandigham.

DAYTON, O., June 21.—Mrs. Vallandigham is still unconscious. The physicians remain in constant attendance, and are

Reticent

as to her recovery. She fails to recognize her most intimate friends standing by her bedside. By many it is feared that she has lost or will lose her reason, while others declare that the double shock she has encountered during the last few days threatens the most fatal consequences, and that her death is merely a matter of brief time.

FROM UTAH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Appointments of New Judges Recommended.

SALT LAKE, June 21.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is in this city, and is counsel in some great lawsuits. He recommends the appointment of new judges for Utah, but the Gentile lawyers and the Federal officials are opposed to any change in the judiciary.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Stocks excited. Money 4 per cent. Gold, 112¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112½; do. 1864, cp., 112¾; do. 1865, cp., 112¾; do. 1865, new, 114⅜; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114⅞; 10-40s, 110⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 73⅝; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton Co., 80½; Cumberland preferred, 42; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96⅞; Erie, 27¾; Reading, 116; Adams Express, 60; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 111; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 116; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100. Western Union Telegraph, 58⅝.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

CHICAGO, June 22—9·30 A. M.—Wheat market firm. No. 2, $1·27¼, cash; $1·26¼@1·26⅝, seller July; sales at $1·19¾, seller July and August. Corn firm, 53⅛@53¾c., seller June; 53¾@54c., seller July. Freights, 5½c. by sail, 6c. by steam.

	Receipts.	Shipts.		Receipts.	Shipts.
Flour, bbls.	5,000	5,000	Oats, bus.	40,000	55,000
Wheat, bus.	37,000	12,000	Rye, bus.	2,000	1,000
Corn, bus.	242,000	330,000	Barley, bus.	1,000	none.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 22—9·30 A. M.—Wheat market firm. No. 1, $1·28½; No. 2, $1·27. Receipts, 21,000 bushels; shipments, 24,000 bushels. Freights—sail, 6c.; steam, 10c.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Important Scientific Discovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—A mineralogist of this city claims to have made the discovery of a process for combining iron and copper, which produces a compound harder than iron, and a company is forming to test the process.

A Tremendous Storm

at Visalia on Sunday prostrated trees, unroofed houses, and did much other damage.

Fatal Accident.

Peter Carr, a carpenter, fell from the spire of the Catholic Church in Oakland yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Escape of a Criminal.

Manual Marello, recently a convict, stabbed Marino Valla to the heart at Los Angeles yesterday, and escaped.

The Flood in the Columbia River

is at a stand-still. The Cascade Railroad is entirely submerged, and no trains are running.

The Democratic State Convention

at Sacramento yesterday nominated Governor Haight for re-election on the first ballot, on the anti-railroad subsidy platform. Judge Lewis, of Tehama, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Jackson Temple and Selden S. Wright for Judges of the Supreme Court. The platform opposes Chinese immigration and subsidies to railroads, and accepts the results of the war and the Constitution as it now stands.

Capture of Mails.

It is supposed that two mails from Tucson, Arizona, to Fort Yuma have been captured by the Apaches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The Interior Department has not yet announced a decision on the claim of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company upon the question of its right to extend its road from its present western terminus on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and to receive in aid thereof a Government subsidy in lands and bonds. The case was argued on behalf of the Railroad Company by ex-Attorney General Hoar and E. H. J. Nichols, and against it by ex-Senator Williams, ex-Representative Ingersoll, and A. Prentice, Esq. It is understood that an effort is being made for a rehaving of the case on new proofs presented by the company. The Attorney-General's opinion is adverse to the claim.

Naval Order.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Coffin is ordered to torpedo duty.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 22—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The high barometer has changed but little at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. It has fallen in the Northwest and is probably quite low in the Missouri valley. The high pressure which was on Wednesday morning over Lake Michigan has disappeared, distributing itself eastward. The barometer has risen in the New England States. The temperature is rising in the Northwest and is falling somewhat in the Middle and Eastern States. The northwest winds have now abated on the east Atlantic coast, and light winds from the south and east very generally prevail from New York to Arkansas and northward. Threatening weather, with occasional light rain, prevails from Pennsylvania eastward. Partially cloudy weather in the Middle and Southern States. Light rains have continued in Northern Florida, and a small storm has passed over North Carolina during the night.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will continue to fall during the day on the lakes and southeastward to the Atlantic, with increasing cloudiness and occasional light rains. Fresh southeasterly winds will probably be experienced on the Atlantic coast and on the lakes; light winds on the Gulf coast.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of Wind.	State of Weather.
Baltimore	30·18	67	N. E.	6	Gentle.	Clear
Boston	30·14	60	W.	8	Gentle.	Cloud
Buffalo	30·03	62	S. W.	15	Gentle.	Cloud
Cape May	30·15	67	S. E.	2	V. gent.	Clear
Charleston, S. C.	30·06	82	S. E.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Chicago	30·01	63	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Cg up t strm
Detroit	30·05	61	.....	15	.....	Fair
Key West, Fla.	30.09	84	E.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Memphis	30·07	79	S. E.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Mt. Washington	30·09	29	N. W.	24	V. brisk	Cloud
New Orleans	30·09	79	N. E.	1	.....	Cloud
New York	30·11	64	E.	9	Brisk.	Cloud
Norfolk	30·13	72	S. E.	1	.....	Clear
Omaha	29·75	75	.....	..	Calm.	Fair
Oswego	30·06	59	S.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Philadelphia	30·19	66	N.	..	.....	Fair
St. Louis	30·03	76	S. E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Washington	30·15	67	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Wilmington, N.C	30·10	75	N. E.	3	....	Cg up

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Coopers' Union—Fatal Assault.

BOSTON, June 22.—The coopers of Boston and vicinity held a meeting in Faneuil Hall, last evening, under the auspices of the Coopers' International Union of North America, its object being to discuss the evils connected with the business, with a view to reform. M. A. Foran, of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the International Union, was the principal speaker. No action was taken.

LOWELL, June 22.—Frowley, the man recently assaulted by his brother-in-law, Hugh Gilder, died to-day. Gilder was arrested.

Mill Burned.

PROVIDENCE, June 22.—The Shady Oak Mill, in Seituate, run by the Messrs. Starkweather for the manufacture of shoddy, was burned yesterday. Loss, $5500. No insurance.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railroad Accident.

WOODBURY, N. J., June 22.—An accident occurred last night to an up freight train from Bridgeton, near Barnsboro'gh, five miles below Woodbury. The conductor's car was crushed, and John Peck, of Henry, Ill., was seriously injured.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Cotton heavy and weak; low middlings, 19¼c. Flour dull and irregular; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@7·25; do. extra, $6·50@8; do. family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5·25@6; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7@8·25. Wheat active; new choice white, $2@2·15; Ohio and Indiana, $1·67@1·69. Southern white Corn dull at 88c.; Southern yellow, 76c.; mixed Western, 75@76c. Oats firm at 44@45c. Pork steady at $16·50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7½c.; rib sides, 9@9¼c.; clear rib, 9¼@9¾c.; sugar-cured hams, 16@17c. Lard, 11¾@12c. Whisky, 90@93¼c.

A SINGULAR CASE.

The Bed-room of Two Young Ladies Entered at Night and the Hair Shaved Close from Their Heads.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 20th says:—

A small cottage on East Market street was the scene, night before last, of a most remarkable occurrence.

The cottage consists of three rooms, all on the first floor, occupied by a family of taste and refinement. On Saturday night last, the back room was occupied by two young ladies, daughters of the family, the father and mother sleeping in a room adjoining.

Some time during the night the room of the ladies was entered by some one so noiselessly that nothing was known of the intrusion until next morning.

There slept his beautiful victims, their wealth of flowing hair sweeping in rich profusion and inimitable negligo over the snowy pillow. He approached the bedside, cautiously, gently. A few clicks of the scissors, making "less a sound than the dream of a sound," and all is over. Those flowing tresses, the "glory of a woman," as Holy Writ declares, are shorn closer than Samson's beneath the faithless fingers of Delilah, taken off as close to the scalp as a barber might have done by daylight. Several articles of jewelry in the rooms were moved from their proper place, but none were taken away. The apartments occupied by other members of the household were entered, clothing thrown about confusedly, a gold locket, a breastpin, several pieces of money scattered around, but all answering promptly the next morning.

It is evident that whoever the intruder he or she was only bent on getting possession of "the glory of the sex." The first information of the night's doings came from the young ladies, who awoke and found themselves the victims of this "taking off." The whole transaction is most mysterious. Did some one invade the sacred precincts and thus violate "vested rights" in the interest of the braid manufacturers; and even now do these wavy tresses adorn some shop window on Fourth street? Or has some envious female, with carroty hair, turnip nose and bean eyes, thus deprived her rivals of their chief ornament? Or has that strange gentleman who infested this city about a year ago, breaking into houses and indulging his mania for gazing at sleeping folks, returned again, with an addition to his programme?

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business Light.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

In the matter of Ernest Krause, who was convicted of an assault and battery with intent to kill Lawyer Diedrick, a motion for a new trial was this morning made on the ground of the prisoner's insanity. The court granted a preliminary rule, under which depositions on the question of sanity will be taken.

The case engaging the attention of the Court and jury was that of a German baker named Henry Armand, who was charged with stealing a sum of money. It was alleged that he was present when the prosecutor sold out a tavern to a third party, and was sitting near by the prosecutor when he received the money upon the sale. In a short time the prosecutor missed a portion of the money, and then finding that Armand had gone away, he suspected him and caused his arrest. The defense offered evidence to prove that the prosecutor had told contradictory stories about the affair, and also showed the defendant had always enjoyed an excellent reputation for honesty. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, June 22, 1871.

The excitement in stock circles yesterday has somewhat subsided, but it has caused considerable changing of loans, and we notice a slight advance in the current rates. The supply of funds is liberal, both on call and discount, and lenders advanced less freely, and with some caution. No stringency is anticipated, at least for the present. Only a moderate business was transacted in discount loans, the amount of paper offering having fallen off. Call loans are in fair request, and 5 per cent. is the ruling rate for good stock collaterals.

In gold the transactions in this market are light, and the premium is steady but lower. New York sales are quoted at 112¼@⅝, closing at the latter figure.

Government bonds are quiet and steady, but prices are a fraction lower.

The stock market was quite active, and prices opened weak and closed strong. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 90.

Reading Railroad was excited and active, opening at 58, but advanced to 58 3-16, closing at 58¼. Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 60⅜@61. Camden and Amboy sold at 127½, Northern Central at 41, and Nesquehoning at 55.

In Canal shares the only activity was in Lehigh, with sales at 38¼@38½.

The rest of the list was quiet. New Creek Coal sold at ¼, and Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway at 64.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Pa R con mt. reg.... 95	100 sh	Reading...58 1-16
$1000 Wil & R R 7s. 96¼	500	do....ls.58 1-16
$6000 Leh gold L.c. 90	100	do....b3.58 1-16
$3000 Phila & E 7s.. 92¼	100	do....b60. 58¼
$400 City 6s, New.	200	do..... 58
d bill....100	100	do...b30.58 1-16
$500 do. ls. c&p. 100	900	do .....ls. 58

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE ECONOMIC LESSON OF THE COMMUNE.

From the London Spectator.

What will be the effect of the Communist failure on the social elevation of the masses? When the passions justly aroused by last week's catastrophe have died away, the motives and objects of an insurrection designed to reorganize society, and its ultimate effect on the real welfare of the masses, will form the chief subjects of interest connected with it. Those who are trying to make the Europe of the future more like what they would wish to see it, will have forced on them the question how far their aims are impeded or promoted by the civil war of Paris and its terrible tragedies. In the midst, therefore, of the hurry and excitement of the moment we should like to step aside for a little, and look at the permanent issue which underlies so much of the contest. At first sight, the prospect is somewhat disheartening. To take the very simplest view, it is impossible not to see that the destruction and waste of the last few months, and the disruption of business relations, will retard for years the production and accumulation of wealth upon which primarily the material welfare of the masses depends. Before wealth can be distributed, it must exist, and the problem of distributing an average amount of well-being among large industrial communities is not simplified, but the reverse, by a diminution of the aggregate means. Still more will the object in view be at least temporarily hindered by the aggravation of political and class animosities through the insurrection itself. We may quite expect at first a more jealous and grasping selfishness on the part of those who possess, at least in a country like France,—coming out in a rougher application of the rules of competition, and a more distant intercourse with the "inferiors" employed, and coming out in legislation in every kind of restrictive regulation to make capital and property secure, and guard those who possess against another irruption from below. These conditions of the problem of elevating the masses are in the highest degree unfavorable. For years, perhaps, it will be up-hill work to bring the old questions to the foreground, and it will certainly take some time before the recently existing vantage-ground of accumulating wealth to be distributed, and to employ laborers, is reacquired in France. But it is impossible not to see that this is only a superficial aspect of the question. The problem we have stated is not to be shelved by any catastrophes, or the blunders of the workmen themselves in aiming at a vague and shadowy ideal. If the vices of old societies are not to be stereotyped in modern Europe, or some of the worst phenomena of a slave community are not to be reproduced in a society which consists of impoverished workmen and wealthy employers, then the economic questions which were at the bottom of the insurrection must be again and again taken up, however wide the true solution may be from the ideas and aims of the insurgents.

In reality we believe that the insurrection, notwithstanding the immediate loss to the cause of the masses involved in its defeat, will in the end accelerate, and, if statesmen are wise, ought to accelerate, the end desired. It is the nature of such events as we have just seen to emphasize the ideas associated with them, and give them a compelling power over men's minds most powerful in promoting their acceptance, or the study of the right means of opposing them, in spite of the prejudices they excite. The first French Revolution, with all its horrors, substituted a new society for the old; even the Revolution of 1848 left a trace of its peculiar ideas behind it, in the vast expenditure on public works which answered some of the objects of "national workshops;" more recently we have seen how abortive attempts at insurrection in Ireland awakened men's minds to the urgency of measures which were, if anything, not desired by the insurgents, but were the only means possible for meeting the insurrection. In the same way the civil war of the last two months cannot but concentrate political thought on the vast discontent which bred it, and on the state of education among the masses which gave so much currency to Utopian delusions and aggravated the crimes of the closing scenes. It is of little use to say that the motive power is only envy—that in the nineteenth century, notwithstanding better wages and more comfort, the artisans have not got beyond the ideas which produced a Jack Cade rebellion. The phenomenon will not be got rid of by hard names, even if it deserves them, and the unstable equilibrium it creates will be a continual source of anxiety. And the actual history of the insurrection, though the insurgents and their allies have temporarily lost power and prestige, will certainly aggravate the discontent and danger. The misery resulting will be a fresh stimulus to passion, while there has been nothing like the failure of an experiment to make the Socialist doctrine unpopular with reflecting artisans. The Commune, they may say, never had a chance. It had to fight for dear life from the very beginning, and could not get beyond the organization of a camp. The partial socialist experiments that were tried, they may add, were so far not successful. The whole circumstances of Paris for many months were such as to necessitate a State organization for satisfying the ordinary wants of living, and the organization did not break down. Why not render permanent an arrangement which was possible under the stress of a siege, and which at least bestowed on the artisans of Paris a state of comfort which they had not before enjoyed? There is thus nothing in the history to create a distrust among working-men of the theories to which they have been prone. The spirit in which the insurrection has been suppressed, as all must recognize, will also aggravate the evil. They were hated, the artisans will say, with a perfect hatred because the bourgeoisie, the capitalists, the State pensionaries, the gentlemen were eager to get back to their money-getting and luxury, and would not even consider whether a more equal share for all at the banquet of life was not possible. We cannot but conceive, therefore, as most formidable during the next few years the state of mind among the artisan classes, not only in France itself, but by sympathy throughout the whole continent of Europe. The discontent which bred the insurrection will have been aggravated, and even apart from the interest which the insurrection itself will rouse, should concentrate the thoughts of politicians on the means of averting the calamities involved in the existence of such feelings. No such stimulus should be necessary, but its operation may still be beneficent.

There are also one or two subordinate lessons, but still of great practical importance, taught by the disasters of the Commune. One is the inability of attempting to educate the workmen by the enthusiastic advocacy of the hard principles of political economy. Science is, of course, passionless, and has no likes or dislikes, but the enthusiasm for the present economic system, which is not unnatural among theorists and the men who teach the workmen from above, has a grating effect, for very sufficient reasons, upon the pupils. What the theorist admires, and very justly, is the perfection with which wealth is created and distributed by a complicated and spontaneous machinery, by which millions of human beings are supported upon narrow room, the great majority in an advanced state of civilization compared with the state of much fewer numbers not very many centuries ago. The theorist, too, is apprehensive, and knows that any novel system, if it could ever be tried, will be likely to break down altogether. He may justly say, too, that what the present system accomplishes is nothing to what its triumphs would be were workmen themselves more careful—that they have the game in their own hands even now, and do not need to try any novel experiments. And such views are naturally echoed by successful individuals and classes. But the difficulty is that the pupils to whom this enthusiastic advocacy is applied are necessarily so placed as to feel the pinch of the failures where the system breaks down, and cannot be expected to take them so philosophically, even if they could hold the wider views as to the difficulty of any system which the theorist entertains. People who may be forced to starve by a new invention which destroys their means of living, or by a commercial crisis, cannot take the present system calmly, and must necessarily give exaggerated importance to these failures. No doubt, were they more careful, many of these failures would be mitigated; but the imperfections of human nature are a necessary condition of the problem, and because they are imperfect we cannot suppose that the artisans will be any the more content. The late insurrection, therefore, may be taken as a formidable protest against the merely scientific and philosophic way of treating the problems affecting the artisan classes. The causes of the discontent which lighted up so tremendous a conflagration cannot have been slight, and the easy and confident mode of refuting socialist fallacies must be definitely given up. It is significant enough that the explosion should occur in a country where the teaching of orthodox political economy is always given in its hardest form. French economists will hardly make any allowances at all. They have labored to demonstrate that the system of competition is so perfect as to leave no deficiencies to be supplemented, and they resent with scorn any notion of failure in its working.

A second lesson is the error of the excess of thrift, and jealousy of property-rights, which is the vice of French society. The enthusiastic advocacy of orthodox political economy is perhaps only a form of this social vice, aggravated by the neatness of French logic. Now, whatever may be said for an economic system founded upon competition, it must be admitted to be quite possible for the moral evils of an unscrupulous use of it in all social relations to exceed the material advantages. A society in which there were no cordial relations between classes, no common pursuits, no willing contributions towards common aims, would really be a society full of intestine war; and it is to be feared both that French society has nearly reached this stage, and that it is a danger of all industrial communities. Different groups become strangers to each other, and their only intercourse may be one of competition, which is apt to take its lowest shape. One corrective to this evil is that of generous giving, and if society is not to be destroyed, other correctives must be found, chiefly, we believe, in the increase of the functions of the State, and the extension of its educational and disciplinary agencies. The end should be that while all classes are socially bound together, competition should come to be viewed mainly as a means of distributing the general wealth of society according to individual tastes, and in proportion to individual efforts, and not as an instrument of avarice or greed.

We conclude, then, that the result of the insurrection must be to give new life to the problem of the distribution of wealth—that statesmen must seek more earnestly than ever to cover the lamentable failures of the present economic system, whether they are due to defective education or to other causes. The various remedies possible may be undoubtedly combined. Legislation and the general efforts of society in a proper spirit should promote in the masses a disposition to receive the first lesson of political economy, which is the necessary imperfection of any system for so complex a task as the distribution of wealth among imperfect human beings. Nor can it be said that the expedients possible to statesmen for distributing some portion of the whole wealth of a community have been exhausted. None are equal singly or collectively to what prudent workmen could do for themselves, but they will help a little, and as workmen improve the aggregate result in a country of increasing wealth may be great. Amongst other means which might be suggested, there is the regulation for the common benefit of natural and artificial monopolies, which has certainly not yet been carried in any community to a tolerable degree of perfection. It would hardly be possible to overestimate, for instance, the amount of comfort which would be conferred on the citizens of crowded towns by the improved regulation of the monopolies of soil, water, light, and locomotion. Things which the poor must now purchase dearly on account of defective regulation might be almost as free as air, and a common property which is neglected might be appropriated to the necessary expenditure of the community. Again, while private property remains the rule, a certain class of property which cannot be removed from the country, which possesses an increasing monopoly value, may well be the subject of restrictions as to possession and inheritance which would secure to the community generally a portion of that value. In a country of increasing wealth, the common estate should, in fact, be susceptible of almost indefinite increase, and become the means of adding to the enjoyments and comfort of every individual it contains. At present nations are so indebted, that to talk of national property, or a surplus of such property, is absurd, but the astonishing rate at which wealth now increases must make us look forward to a change in the condition of the principal nations. Even as it is, they possess properties which have little salable value, but are of service to the community, and such properties may at least be increased. It is less important, however, to point out particular expedients, than to show their possibility. Statesmen will have no excuse in the conditions of society, or in the want of means, for neglecting the problems thrust upon them.

FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A number of statements have been recently sent to us which exhibit the difficulties which women, especially if at all young or good-looking, encounter in the cities when trying to earn their living by any business that brings them into contact with men. We are told that respectable ladies who have gone out to solicit advertisements have been obliged to give up the work, having been so frequently insulted, even by merchants and professional men of high standing. One young lady has found her bright, sparkling eyes a curse, from constantly drawing towards her improper advances. "Her experience leads her to suppose that men think any woman of her class likely to be lacking in morality. She once lost all control of herself, and slapped a man's face before all of his clerks for making an indecent proposal to her." A member of Sorosis (or rather her husband) complains that she is "constantly in receipt of letters, sometimes signed, containing the most infamous proposals." Another lady was in the habit of sending her little girl to newspaper offices with MSS. until the child was grossly insulted in the office of a morning daily journal. And so the list goes on.

We have no reason to doubt the truth of these statements, but, knowing nothing of the details and peculiar circumstances, we do not feel inclined to base any opinion upon them. Certainly not that which they would at first suggest, that men, as we ordinarily meet them, are so bestial in their habits and inclinations that a pure woman absolutely cannot come in contact with them without danger of outrage. We prefer to decide the question of the practicability of these out-door kinds of work for modest women by the simple rules which govern human nature rather than by these few exceptional cases. Here are the facts: There is now in New York an unprecedented amount of vice. Lewdness is not confined to brothels; the taint, or at least the apparent signs of it, can be detected in every class of society. It is not to be denied that many men, modest and refined in manner while with their pure wives and their associates, are gross enough when in contact with this other lower class; and are just now doubly suspicious and watchful of their presence in unlikely places. Nor is it to be denied that a large class of educated women in this and other cities are driven to a choice between unusual modes of bread-getting or starvation. Now, are the characters of such women in any danger of being mistaken by these men, simply because of their occupation? We answer promptly, No. There are exceptions, as we have just been told. But the rule is almost absolute that a pure woman, provided always that her dignity and quiet manner express her purity, needs no lion to protect her, wherever she may go. The old fable of Una has not lost its truth to-day. Counting-rooms and offices in New York are surely not peopled by more brutal ruffians than the dens of Newgate, through which Elizabeth Fry passed alone and undefended. We have seen a young, attractive girl employed as painter in a japanning factory with three hundred workmen, from whom she received the respect due to a queen. The danger of evil which women do run, however, in these occupations, is that which they do to themselves. It is quite possible for a middle-aged woman to pursue them without alteration in her former habits of thought or manners; but every rational man will agree with us that no child of twelve or young girl of eighteen could spend her daily life in hawking about advertisements or MSS. from shop to shop, and retain the delicacy and womanly charm which a home life would have given her. Una herself would have grown pert and brazen in such an ordeal. The graces and tenderness of manner which make a young girl enchanting by her father's hearth would be out of place in a dozen successive offices; arch *espiegleric*, fine coquetry, pleading softness, befit her there, as glowing colors and mellow song do the bird in spring, but when exhibited, however unconsciously, to dapper young clerks and portly merchants on 'Change, would soon be named, and deserve to be named, by grosser terms.

"Are women then to starve?" we are asked. By no means. The *Tribune* broke ground upon this subject twenty years ago, demanding new and wider careers in which women could find bodily and mental food. It occupies precisely the same position now, only requiring of them that they shall meet their difficulties with ordinary common sense instead of rhodomontade of sentiment, and that in order to get bread they shall not needlessly throw away the modesty and gentleness wherein lies their chief strength. Common sense suggests that, as it is not likely nor desirable that a young girl going out as an advertising agent would deport herself with the gravity of a woman of forty, such dangerous situations be left for the older women. There are other ways, which we have pointed out time and again, by which a young woman can support herself and live secluded and secure, not only chaste, but modest in manner. Innumerable hand-crafts, designing, nursing the sick, the higher kinds of domestic service which require as much culture and are quite as respectable as "advertising," are all practicable in the city. Outside of it, the same modes of money-getting are attainable, added to horticulture in all its branches. There, too, there is no danger of insult or outrage.

"A willing horse," says the Yorkshire proverb, "need not be shown the road twice."

THE MISTAKE OF THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Times.

The tenor of the discussion by the press throughout the country of the "new departure" declared by the late Mr. Vallandigham and his followers, indicates pretty conclusively that if the new movement is to be insisted on, it will result in a hopeless division of the Democratic party. The few discontented Republicans, who, it was expected, would hasten to join the Democratic ranks the moment they saw them raise the Republican standard, do not display that alacrity in casting off allegiance to their own party which was anticipated, while, on the other hand, a large section of the Democratic party, comprising nearly all of its sincere and honest adherents, is disposed to ask itself the plain and sensible question:—"If we are to adopt Republican principles, why not openly join the Republican party?" Or, as a Kentucky paper puts it — "If Northern Democrats are going, for the sake of individual success, to indorse all the radicals have done, and to come on their platform for the sake of getting Northern votes, it might be better for the Southern Democrats to make their bargains with the radicals themselves, and obtain all the benefits to be derived therefrom."

A declaration like this brings into prominence the very grave mistake which, we apprehend, the leading men of the South will one day see, if they do not already see, was made by them in the course they pursued at the close of the Rebellion. Admitting, as they generally did, that the cause for which they fought was irretrievably lost, that the doctrine of secession had been settled adversely and forever, that the institution of slavery was dead, and that they were glad of it—why should they not have frankly accepted the situation, conformed themselves to the new order of things, and sought political alliance with the party, foes though they had lately been, which represented the almost unanimous sentiment of the North, rather than with the feeble minority known as the Democratic party, which, although professing to be their friends, had proved treacherous to them in the hour of need? Had they done this, every Southern State would years ago have had entire and undisturbed control of its own affairs, universal amnesty would have been proclaimed, and the South would to-day be in the enjoyment of a greater degree of unity, social order, prosperity, and happiness than existed at any time previous to the war. In spite of the deep and, for the time being, revengeful feeling excited by the assassination of President Lincoln, the Southern people never had friends truer or more magnanimous than were the victors at the close of the war. The entire North was willing and anxious to overlook the past, and to unite with the South in healing the wounds of the strife, and in promoting the mutual prosperity and glory of the country. Northern capital and Northern energy stood ready to enter upon Southern fields, with immigration following in their train, to introduce new industries, restore the waste places, develop the resources, and enhance the wealth of the South; but they were coldly received, socially ostracized, in many cases actually mobbed and killed, and were finally compelled to abandon the country altogether as a practical field for business enterprise or personal comfort. Meanwhile the leading and influential men of the South seated themselves beside their shattered household gods, and in morose and sullen pride bewailed their reverse of fortune, and refused to take any part either in the political or industrial work demanded by the new order of things. They permitted, and in many cases countenanced, the formation of roving bands of miscreants and cut-throats, under the name of Ku-klux, who scoured the country, inflicting Rebel vengeance upon inoffensive Union men, murdering negroes, and creating a general reign of terror throughout the country. All this time their professed friends of the North—the cowardly and sneaking Democratic party, that had originally encouraged the Rebellion by promising aid which it never rendered—applauded them in thus continuing the fight after the war was over, assured them that all the "radical" measures for reconstructing the Government were unconstitutional, null, and void, and led them to hope that the time would soon come when they could return to power under the "Constitution as it was," with all their old institutions intact, including, if they wished it, negro slavery.

Thus deceived and cajoled, the South has dragged along nearly six years—which would more than have sufficed, under other auspices, to restore it to its ante-war prosperity—and now what do we see? This same Democratic party has the unspeakable effrontery to present the South with a platform stolen almost bodily from the Republicans—with the most odious, "radical" planks firmly fastened therein—and to ask the Southern people to accept it, and to help them to make it the medium of crawling into power. Well may they answer, as many of them do answer, that it would "be better for the Southern Democrats to make their bargains with the radicals themselves and obtain all the benefits to be derived therefrom." The South will one day discover what a chivalrous people, as they claim to be, ought to have discovered long ago that it is much safer, after a battle, to entrust yourself to an open and manly foe by whom you have been vanquished, than to seek an alliance with the treacherous friend who first urged you into the fight and then refrained from offering any assistance until it was all over.

JUNIUS.

From the N. Y. World.

Again is interest in this old subject revived, and we break the continuity of our relatively mild political inculpation of men around us by a reference to this most virulent of party controversialists. Let any one who is shocked by the acrimoniousness of to-day's discussions read a letter of "Junius" to the Duke of Grafton or Lord Mansfield, and he will be content with the present evil, shocking though it be. The most recent development of this mystery, while it does not absolutely decide the authorship, makes a long step towards it, and settles it we think forever that Sir Philip Francis—to use the new word coined in this very controversy—was the handwriter. It is the elaborate work—a huge and expensive quarto profusely illustrated—of the Hon. Edward Twistleton, devoted specially, indeed exclusively, to the question of handwriting. There is a review of this book in the London *Quarterly* for April, but no one can measure the importance of this contribution to Junianism who does not examine the work itself. It well repays study. Not only is it of special interest on this literary problem, but as an exposition of scientific result—for the scrutiny of autographs, genuine and forged, natural and disguised, is a practical science—is of great value. It should form part of every lawyer's library. When we recall such cases as have occurred not only in Great Britain, but in this country, such as the prosecution of Dr. Webster, and a recent disputed will in New York, we at once appreciate the importance of these inquiries when thoroughly and scientifically made.

No one can read this volume without being satisfied beyond all peradventure that the actual writer of the Junius letters was not Lady Temple or Lord George Sackville, but was Sir Philip Francis. There is a marvellous resemblance between the general character, as shown in the fac-similes, of Lady Temple's writing and the "Junius" feigned hand, but that yields to the adverse detailed proof which is here adduced. Lord Sackville clearly was not the handwriter. Among the vast mass of details in favor of Francis none is more impressive than that exhibited in the corrected proofs. The proof-sheets were sent by Woodfall to his unknown contributor with the dates in blank. He appears at first to have filled them up in his natural hand, then to have carefully erased them and resorted to the feigned hand. In one instance only, "29 July, 1769," did he forget to do so, and that date is beyond all question in Francis' hand. Not content with this the experts have gone behind the obliterative work, and under it everywhere is the Francis autograph. Then, too, when Francis was away from London, falling in love with a pretty woman at Bath to whom he wished to send anonymously some complimentary verses, he forgot his town precaution and wrote a note with the poetry in the Junian writing. Mr. Twistleton's volume is the most remarkable specimen of conclusive cumulative proof we ever remember to have seen. It is interesting, too, in one instance, in an American point of view. In one of what are known as the "World Essays," published long before this Twistleton work reached this country, this passage occurs:—

If Sir Philip Francis be Junius, then has Junius a sort of American relation such as I like to evolve. In one of the graveyards of a sister city (Philadelphia) is a stone bearing the name of Tench Francis, a first cousin of Sir Philip, and for years Recorder of Philadelphia. There and in Rhode Island, where one was Governor and Senator, are his honored descendants. The name of Tilghman, distinguished at the bar, on the bench, and in the military service of our ancient and classic times, is that of one branch of the Francis family. One Tilghman was Washington's dear friend and confidential aid, and it may be that from some hidden depository on this side of the Atlantic—for Sir Philip corresponded freely with his American kinsfolk—may yet come some new light on this ancient puzzle.

This conjecture has been verified, in fact was verified, without the knowledge of the writer at the time it was made, and this volume contains very important proof of the identity of Junius and Francis derived from this very American source and the association of the Philadelphia Tilghmans and Francises.

Philip Francis being thus proved to be the handwriter of "Junius," what then? Does it follow as a matter of inevitable logic that he was "Junius?" We think not. Mr. Twistleton has a chapter to show by reasoning that Junius had no amanuensis, but it is not conclusive, though plausible. We can perfectly understand how a young clerk in the War Office, not overscrupulous as to official fidelity, could be the go-between and the clerk of the great and, in our judgment, veteran defamer, or even that he could be one of a conspiracy, each with his share of work allotted; but reading the early printed letters in January, 1769—so grand in their sustained rhetoric, so rich in the fruits of experience and observation—we cannot yet believe them to be the work of a man of but twenty-nine years of age. Nay, these very early letters contain internal evidence that Junius had no sympathy with youth. An anonymous argument has been somewhere made that Junius was a tall man because he always sneers at little people. By parity of reasoning he could not have been a young man. A man under thirty years would hardly speak of an elder like the Duke of Grafton as "a young man;" nor would he, as does Junius, writing secretly to the Earl of Chatham in 1768, call Lord Shelburne, who was born in 1737, and was therefore thirty-one, "a youth of no weight and with want of knowledge." We are not aware that this suggestion has been made before. If there were a combination of more than one, perhaps three—say Lord Temple, Lord George Sackville, or the Duke of Richmond (whose name has been recently brought forward), and Francis—we can reconcile all the contradictions and denials and equivocations, and perfectly understand how dexterously each played his part and was bound to secrecy by common peril and the chance of common disgrace. Such, *valeat quantum*, is our Junian theory.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ABSTRACT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, at the close of business hours June 10, 1871:—

RESOURCES.

Investments		$2,481,000·15
Due from banks	603,288 30	
Cash	649,852·12	
		1,253,140·42
Total		$3,734,140·57

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000·00
Surplus and profits		40,620·75
Deposits	$1,893,528·82	
Circulation	800,000·00	
		2,693,528·82
Total		$3,734,149·57

Attest: WILLIAM H. RHAWN, President.
6 17 stuth6t

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS. JUNE 6, 1871.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE, and FRESHMAN classes will be held daily (except Saturdays), from June 9 to June 26, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The CORNER-STONE of the new College Building in West Philadelphia will be laid on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 15th, at 5 o'clock.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the College classes will be examined in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock; and in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary of the Faculty.
6 10 13trp

☞ TO MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

Understanding that reports have been circulated that I have withdrawn my name from the canvass I hereby authorize my friends to assert that I will, under all circumstances, be a candidate before the Convention, for the Democratic nomination for PROTHONOTARY of the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
6 20 6t* Fifth Ward.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE.

STOCKHOLDERS of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, are invited to sign a consent to lease the works to the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, now ready at the offices of SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman, No. 218 S. Delaware avenue; D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 S. Third street; GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut street; THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st. BULL & NORTH, Third and Dock streets.
May 18, 1871. 6 10 10t

☞ FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CAMden, N. J.—The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new church will take place THIS AFTERNOON, 22d instant, at 5 o'clock, at the N. E. corner of FIFTH and PENN Streets.

Addresses will be made by the pastor, Rev. V. D. Reed, D. D., Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Hon. Joseph Allison, LL.D., and Rev. Matthew Newkirk.

The friends and contributors to this enterprise in this city are cordially invited to be present. 6 21 2t*

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

A. HORNER, Secretary.
6 10 3w

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuthsom

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES by the barrel, keg, or gallon.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

3 2thsturp6 Below Chesnut, West Side.

SPANISH OLIVES,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY, for sale by the gallon, by

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. CORNER OF

4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

FINE TEAS, COFFEES,

CANTON CHINA,

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

FRANCIS BOND,

6 1 thstu3m4p No. 139 South EIGHTH Street.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FIRE AND BURGLARPROOF SAFES

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FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

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STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

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INSURANCE.

INSURE IN AN OLD

Purely Mutual

HOME COMPANY.

NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly.....$4,000,000

Receipts for 1870.....$1,350,000

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. BUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.
6 6 tuths21t

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring building heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful water-backs, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of

GRIFFITH'S PATENT

ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,

for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

5 6 stuth 26?rp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

No. 1136 RIDGE AVENUE.

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STATUARY, RAILINGS,

IRON STAIRS, LAMP POSTS,

STABLE FITTINGS, WIRE WORK.

HYATT'S

PATENT SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHTS,

Made by Brown Brothers, Chicago. [6 15 1m

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING

ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 2m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Mr. John S. Estlin will personate "Claude Melnotte," in Bulwer's play of *The Lady of Lyons*. Mr. Estlin has devoted himself for fifteen years to the earnest study of this character, and he has evolved some new and original ideas with regard to it out of the depths of his inner consciousness. Those who propose to attend at the Academy this evening need not expect to witness a stereotyped performance, for Mr. Estlin is, we understand, determined to be nothing if not original, and the discreditable combination that has been formed against him by certain hireling critics in the pay of Messrs. Forrest, Davenport, Booth, and other members of the dramatic profession who desire to crush him, has determined him to forsake the worn-out traditions of the stage and to strike out a new line for himself. He appeals to the public, for a verdict upon his efforts, and the public ever anxious to encourage true genius with generous applause, will doubtless crowd the Academy to its utmost capacity this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the comedietta of *The Rough Diamond* will be performed this evening, with the Arabian Giant Colonel Routh Goshen in the part of "Cousin Joe." The drama of *The Maniac Lover* will also be represented.

BOARDMAN'S fourth annual excursion to Atlantic City will come off on Saturday next. The last boat will leave Vine street wharf at 3 P. M.

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM THE WEST.

Ohio Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—The Ohio Republican State Convention met this morning, General Charles H. Grosvenor in the chair.

Rev. Colonel D. H. Moore offered prayer, in which he feelingly alluded to the death of Mr. Vallandigham and the widow of the deceased.

The convention is the largest assembled here for many years.

The following Committee on Resolutions were appointed:—

First district, Benjamin Eggleston; Second, Henry Kessler; Third, J. W. Mulligan; Fourth, G. V. Dorsey; Fifth, J. M. Alexander; sixth, John A. Smith; Seventh, L. J. Critchfield; Eighth, Isaac Goss; Ninth, Charles Foster; Tenth, Clark Waggoner; Eleventh, John F. Wilson; Twelfth, Samuel E. Purney; Thirteenth, A. W. Train; Fourteenth, Martin Welker; Fifteenth, R. M. Stimson; Sixteenth, D. D. Boardman; Seventeenth, Jacob A. Ambler; Eighteenth, R. P. Spaulding; Nineteenth, William Ritegail.

A recess was then taken till 2 P. M.

Verdict for the Government.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The jury in the case of the United States against Joseph W. Friezell, late collector of the Fourth Ohio district, and sureties for moneys alleged to be due the Government, returned a verdict for the Government for $36,922. Motion was made for a new trial.

The McGehan Case.

The jury is yet out in the McGehan murder case.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Corean Engagement.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—By the late Pacific mail steamer at San Francisco from Shanghai and Yokohoma, the Navy Department received nothing later of the Corean engagement. A despatch dated May 13 is, however, received from Admiral Rodgers reporting his arrival in the Colorado at Nagasaki, Japan, the rendezvous for the Corean expedition.

The flagship brought from Wasung, China, Minister Low, secretaries and suite, and was accompanied by the United States ships Monocacy and Palos. The Alaska and Benrea from Yokohama, completing the expeditionary fleet, were found at the rendezvous awaiting the flagship.

Admiral Rodgers states his intention to sail on the 16th instant directly to the west coast of Corea, off the Gaysal river. He states that he has good French charts, but shall not implicitly depend upon them.

Regarding the prospects of the expedition, Admiral Rodgers says:—"The anticipations vary very much as to the reception we shall probably meet. I will hope, until the facts dispel the hope, that we shall meet with success.

"The time has come, I infer from what I learn for the Corean to make a treaty, and if we do not succeed now some other power or powers will probable be more fortunate." At Nagasaki Admiral Rogers found H. M. iron-clad Ocean and transport Juno and the French Corvette Duplex and Citoyen.

FROM THE PLAINS.

More Indian Troubles.

SIOUX CITY, June 21.—It is ascertained from the clerk of the steamer Kountz, just arrived from up the river, that the Indians in the vicinity of Forts Berthold and Buford are still very troublesome. On the 10th a herder named Pasey was attacked a mile from Berthold and badly wounded, receiving three bullets in his thigh. The Indians succeeded in driving off his entire herd, numbering twenty-five cattle. A band of Sioux attacked a party of soldiers and wood-choppers on the 13th, three miles above Fort Stephenson.

One soldier was shot, and is not expected to recover. The Indians ran off eight cattle belonging to Government Agent McCauley. Troops from Fort Stephenson are now on the trail of the wandering band.

Much trouble is expected by the engineer corps of the Northern Pacific Railroad in running their line through the up-river country, as the Indians declare they will not tolerate the construction of a road through their country, and are throwing every obstacle in the way of the preliminary survey.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stock Flurry.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Stocks have been bought in for the account of the following parties:—Robert Walter, H. A. Denison, Dr. Bowron, W. E. Ternis, James Austin, A. G. Wood, Panshow & McDougall, Dater & Timpson, S. P. Austin, and J. W. Gillespie. They may yet settle their differences.

The Lanahan Trial.

NEW YORK, June 21.—In the Methodist Book Concern case Dr. Carleton admitted being a director in the Shoe and Leather Bank, Home Life Insurance Company, and in a Farmer Oil Company. He also acknowledged being an Alderman in Elizabeth City, trustee of the Methodist Church there, trustee of Genesee Wesleyan College, and when pressed for his other social connections begged leave to be excused, on the ground that he could not see by what right counsel pried into his private affairs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Athletics played a wonderfully brilliant game, both at the bat and in the field, yesterday, beating the strong team of the Olympics by a score of 10 to 2.

—The House of Correction Committee of Select Council will report in favor of paying James H. Windrim, architect, $6500 per year, out of which he is to select and pay ($1500) his own superintendent.

—Rev. Benjamin H. Latrobe, of Baltimore, last night preached the annual sermon before the Associate Alumni of the Philadelphia Divinity School.

—The Columbia Literary Institute, at Nineteenth and Bainbridge streets, passed, last night, resolutions sympathizing with the Pope for the loss of his temporal power.

—Andrew Melloy and Thomas Torpey were yesterday discharged by Alderman Kerr, for want of evidence in the Nineteenth and Stiles streets stabbing affray. The two other prisoners, Philipps and Owens, were each held in $1000 bail to answer. Boone, the man stabbed, is well.

—The Fairmount Park Art Association has organized, with the following temporary officers and trustees:—President, A. J. Drexel, Vice-President, H. Corbit Ogden; Treasurer, James L. Claghorn; Secretary, John Bellangee Cox. Trustees—A. J. Drexel, James L. Claghorn, Edward H. Trotter, William J. Horstmann, Henry C. Gibson, Samuel S. White, Henry K. Fox, Thomas Dolan, Archibald Campbell, Joseph Fraley Smith, Bellangee Cox, H. Corbit Ogden, Frederick Meade Bissel, Walter Lippincott, Charles H. Howell.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Convention of School Superintendents at Harrisburg, after an interesting session of two days, adjourned last evening.

—President Grant and wife left Long Branch yesterday morning on a visit to Mr. Corbin, at Elizabeth, and will return to-morrow.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the Treasury will commence paying the July interest, without rebate, on Monday next, at the various sub-treasuries.

—The Navy Department are still without advices from the Corean expedition. They have no doubt of the success of the fleet, which is backed by all the foreign men-of-war in that vicinity.

—The Republicans of Ohio yesterday nominated General Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, for Governor, and Hon. Jacob Mueller, of Cuyahoga, for Lieutenant-Governor, beside other State officers.

—In the lower branch of the New Hampshire Legislature there are five Catholic (Democratic) members, who, by the Constitution of the State, are not eligible for many years. However, members of that faith have held office without objection, and it is doubtful whether it will be made a question at this time.

Foreign Affairs.

—The French postal service is entirely re-established.

—It is anticipated that the French loan will be a success.

—The trial of Henri Rochefort commences on Monday.

—The galleries of the Museum of the Louvre will be opened next Sunday.

—Minister Schenck will to-morrow present his credentials to Queen Victoria.

—A Bonapartist Congress will soon be held at Brussels, presided over by Rouher.

—A Versailles despatch says that it is believed that the courts-martial will not meet before the elections.

—The Italian Chamber of Commerce has approved all the articles of the bill for the reorganization of the army.

—Count von Beust says that the present relations of the Austrian empire with the Western powers are excellent.

—The Swiss Federal Council have asked the Assembly for an additional credit of 4,680,000 francs to enable the Government to complete its armament.

—The census of England, Wales, and Ireland is completed, and the population of England and Wales is officially stated at about 22,700,000, and that of Ireland at 5,400,000.

—A letter from the Archbishop of Cambray and the Bishop of Arras to the Assembly, demanding the resumption of French protection of Rome, has been presented to that body.

—The recent speech of M. Thiers is said to have produced an excellent impression in consequence of the clearness of his financial statement, and the announcement that two hundred millions of francs will be set apart annually for a sinking fund.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 12 N. WATER St. and 12 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing the Public Schools with Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal," will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Public Education, S. E corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, from shippers and miners only (pursuant to an ordinance of Councils), until SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, till 12 o'clock M.

The proposals, which will include the storage of the coal, must be for separate districts, as follows:—

First dist., comprising	1,	2,	3,	4, and 26th wards.
Second " "		5,	7,	8, and 9th "
Third " "		6,	11,	12, and 13th "
Fourth " "	10,	14,	15,	20, and 29th "
Fifth " "	16,	17,	18,	19, and 28th "
Sixth " "				21st "
Seventh " "				22d "
Eighth " "				23d "
Ninth " "				24 and 27th "
Tenth " "				25th "

There will be two sizes required, egg and stove, and the ton 2240 pounds. Each and every ton of said coal shall be weighed at the place of delivery, in the presence of a proper person to be deputed by each sectional board as weigher (subject to the approval of the Committee on Supplies), who shall keep an accurate account of each load of coal delivered, its exact weight as ascertained by correct scales; and no bill shall be approved for such coal unless an affidavit of the weigher shall accompany such bill, setting forth by what contractor the coal was delivered, the date of delivery of each load, the number of tons and the quality of coal delivered, and whether weighed at the place of delivery.

Proposals will be received at the same time for Kindling Wood and Charcoal that may be required.

By order Committee on Supplies.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
Secretary.

6 12eod t6 24

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo.
4 28 tuthsam

ESTABLISHED 1844.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
Opposite Girard Bank.
2 22 eod

CREGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH and FRENCH for *Young Ladies and Misses*. Boarding and day pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 20. *French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.*
6 1thstu6m MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Nemesis, Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 10, at 12 M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.			
Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	85
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The MARGARET will sail for New Orleans direct on Saturday, June 24, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, June —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 24, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 24.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N C., on Thursday, June 22, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, June 30.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, June 22, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 122 South DELAWARE Avenue.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1, 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of 1870..... 2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,939
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	251,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,901
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROOKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $972,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..... $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.

Samuel Floyd.
WM. H. HAMILTON President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full)..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870..... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant-Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. P. HERRING
HAS. E. PREVOST

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	114,000·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	13,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
[$1,260,150 Par. Cost, $1,264,447·34. Mkt val	$1,293·557·00
Real Estate	56,000·50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
Cash	142,911·73
	$1,890,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870..... $128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

J. T. EASTON. P. McMAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORTLIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOARDMAN'S FOURTH ANNUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY, June 24, 1871.

Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 3 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City Monday, June 26, at 7 A. M.

Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazaar, No. 614 Chesnut street; S. E. corner of Front and Vine, and at the wharf. 6 16 12t

Round Trip..... $2·00

SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

Open daily. Admission 25 cents.

THE ARABIAN GIANT

in his great character of COUSIN JOE, in the Lecture Room, EVERY EVENING this week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinees.

MANIAC LOVER.

POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.

500,000 Curiosities.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Rep

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1871.

THE MORALITY OF THE SLAVES OF THE RING.

THE *Press* in its leading editorial article of yesterday said, in relation to the nominees of the last conventions, "As to matters of personal character, we do not think the Republicans of Philadelphia are quite ready to allow such considerations to enter into their philosophy." If a thought like that, unblushingly expressed, means anything, it means that its author has been so long swung around in the muddy vortex of political chicanery that he is incapable of an honest appreciation of the ordinary duties of citizenship; that his moral sense is so blunted by long striving for the spoils of office that he is not only unfitted thereby to teach others, but that his official conduct will bear being closely watched by all those whose interests are therein concerned.

The very expression is a full, free, and emphatic endorsement of every line and word printed by THE TELEGRAPH against the ring nominees. Their want of character is unrestrainedly admitted, but it is said that should be no bar against honest, honorable men voting for them. Suppose that instead of the hungry, grasping crew who now claim the support of the Republican party in Philadelphia, a half dozen cells of the County Prison had been emptied to supply "the party of principles" with candidates, would the *Press* still insist that "matters of personal character" do not enter into the calculations of those respectable members of the Republican organization who have kept their own hands clean, their names unsullied, and their consciences clear of offense? When a conscientious Republican goes to the polls to cast his vote, he has a right to expect to find the name of another conscientious Republican printed on his ticket. He was once before driven—unwillingly enough, to be sure, and yet *driven*—to vote for one who was not honest for a place in which the candidate afterwards sat as a judge of the court, and was arbiter of the fate of the widows and orphans of the city. He was spurred on then by the cry of "vote for the regular nominations," just as he is spurred on now when other confessedly characterless candidates are pretending to represent the grand principles of his political faith. Again, he is informed that he must vote as the rings direct; his old-fashioned notions of the eternal fitness of things are scouted at; he must give up his convictions of what is becoming in an officer of a great municipality like Philadelphia, and bow down a slave to the place hunting rings. Upon what pretense? Why that in voting for men who have no character he will vote to maintain in a highly-moral state of inviolacy the principles of the Republican party, just as certainly as if he voted for other men having a great deal of character. To test the truth of this proposition, it will be well to inquire what principles the candidates chosen by the conventions of last week represent. They are indifferently well known to this community: their lives have been spent here chiefly. What has any single one of them ever done to make stronger in men's esteem and confidence these great principles of purity and honesty in government upon which the early leaders of the Republican party planted it? The first victory of that party was the country's emphatic protest against and condemnation of the dishonest, characterless men and measures that had shaped to bad ends the entire Government. The Republican party is young yet, and it cannot afford so early to cut its own throat by presenting to reputable citizens to be voted for men who are not one whit better than those it was established to hurl from power. *Good principles are never represented by bad men, nor is the Republican party of Philadelphia represented by the individuals who by trick and device packed the conventions last week, and thus secured the nominations.* They represent themselves and their inordinate greed for the profit that comes from peculation and dishonest use of place. If they represent anything else we do not know what it is.

Our contemporary, with that want of moral sense which the prospect of election day always so clearly develops, asks, "What good can any Republican hope to accomplish by voting against this ticket?" Briefly, then, he can preserve his self-respect, he can help to place in positions of honor and responsibility men of known fitness and integrity, he can teach the corrupt rings of Philadelphia that taxes are levied for other purposes than to enrich a combination of political tricksters, he can uphold the principles of his party by condemning at the ballot-box the monstrous doctrine that character is without honor, and that a thief and perjurer on the ticket is the peer of an upright and just man off of the ticket. He can do more: he can compel the conventions next year to nominate the best men whose names can be found in the City Directory—the true representatives of Republicans—men whom he can vote for without a blush of shame.

THE PARK ART ASSOCIATION.

THE Fairmount Park Art Association, the prospectus of which was published a few days ago, has been organized by the election of A. J. Drexel, Esq., as President; H. Corbit Ogden, Esq., as Vice-President; James L. Claghorn, Esq., as Treasurer; and John Bellangee Cox as Secretary; and of a Board of Directors composed of some of our most enterprising and public-spirited citizens. The object of the association is to adorn the park with statuary and other works of art, and to accomplish this subscriptions will be solicited from all classes of our citizens. Every man, woman, and child in Philadelphia has an interest in the park and in making it as attractive as possible in every way, and there are few so poor that they cannot give something towards filling our splendid pleasure-grounds with fine works of art which will give enjoyment to many succeeding generations. Many persons who are unable to make large donations for such an object, but who would willingly give something, have not hitherto been afforded an opportunity to do so, and such an association as has been organized will not only secure the large contributions of the wealthy, but also the small sums which those whose æsthetic tastes are more extensive than their bank accounts will gladly give for the purpose of beautifying the park. If the people at large become interested in the matter, as they surely will if the association acts with the proper energy, the small contributions will amount to a great deal in the aggregate, and it will be possible within a very short time to have some highly meritorious pieces of statuary as additional attractions to the natural beauties of some of the choicest localities of the park. It is to be hoped, however, that the association will endeavor as far as possible to procure the illustration of American subjects by American artists. In the Central Park of New York there are bronze statues and busts of Shakespeare, Schiller, Humboldt, and other foreign worthies, and others are in preparation, while the Morse statue erected a few days ago is the first that has been put up in honor of an American. In this city Schiller, Humboldt, Shakespeare, Scott, and other memorials are talked of, and we hope that they will be erected; but it will look a little odd, to say the least, if our magnificent public pleasure-grounds are ornamented only with the bronze effigies of distinguished foreigners. We doubt not, however, that the Park Art Association will perform its duties in an eminently satisfactory manner in this respect, and we hope that it will receive the cordial support of all classes of our citizens, and that all who feel an interest in the adornment of the park will aid the good work to the extent of their means.

THE BOOK CONCERN SCANDAL.

THE Methodist Church is one of the largest and most influential religious organizations in the country. It is essentially a popular Church, but it contains probably as much culture and intelligence as any other, while its bishops, clergy, and leading laymen have always been noted for purity of character no less than zeal for the promotion of the cause of religion. In the interests of morality and for the good of society at large, to say nothing of religion, it is of the utmost importance that the good name of this Church should not be impugned, and it would appear to an outside observer that every Methodist, from the senior bishop down to the humblest layman, would feel the necessity for putting an end to the Book Concern scandal at as early a day as possible, by demanding a thorough exposition of its affairs. Thus far all that has been done by the Church authorities has only served to confirm the impression of the public that the business of the concern has not only been grossly mismanaged, but that its profits, which should have been devoted to the support of aged and infirm ministers, have instead been put in the pockets of those intrusted with the responsibility of managing the business affairs of the great publishing house. Several committees, after pretended examniations, have made whitewashing reports with which nobody has been satisfied; and, instead of the alleged offenders being made to give an account of their transactions, the accuser, Dr. Lanahan, has actually been prosecuted for having dared to speak what he believed to be the truth. This style of stifling a scandal will not go down with the public, and the persecution that has followed Dr. Lanahan ever since he exposed the corrupt management of the concern only serves to impress outsiders more and more strongly with the idea that his accusations were just. If alleged criminals are permitted to prosecute their accusers for defamation of character before being called upon to prove their own innocence, all law might as well be abolished. Although ecclesiastical courts are not as other courts, and although ecclesiastical law is generally remarkable for being everthing it should not be, it is certainly a novelty even among ecclesiasties to find the man who claims to have discovered a crime, and to be able to prove it if an opportunity is afforded, himself placed in the criminal dock on the charge that this disclosure is a scandal against the Church. It the leaders of Methodism have any respect for themselves, any regard for their Church, or for the cause of religion, or if they value the good-will of honest men, they will unite in demanding that the persecution of Dr. Lanahan shall cease, and that he shall be afforded all the opportunities he can desire to make good his accusations. When he fails to do this it will be time enough to prosecute him for slander, but as the matter now stands he certainly has the sympathies of the public at large, while his persecutors already stand convicted in public opinion of the offenses charged against them.

THE GAS LOAN.

IT is very probable that an effort will be made this afternoon to induce Select Council to consider and pass the ordinance for the creation of a loan of $500,000 for the erection of new gas works in place of those destroyed in such an unauthorized manner by the Gas Trustees, and we hope that the opponents of the measure will not only exert themselves to prevent this burden from being imposed upon the tax-payers, but that they will carry the war into Africa by taking steps to test the right of the trustees to act as they have done, and if they have exceeded their legal authority to bring them to account for it. We believe that an opportunity is now offered for striking a blow that will, in a measure at least, rid this city of the despotism of the gas ring and give us a better management of the affairs of the gas works than there has ever been yet. Whether any active measures are adopted against the trustees or not, however, the members of Select Council will perform an essential service to the tax-payers of Philadelphia if they will steadily refuse to give the trustees the control of half a million dollars unless they can obtain some guarantees that the money will be expended in a proper manner. The gas ring is composed of notorious political jobbers, and as an important election is to be held in a few months, when enormous efforts will be made to put into office men whose honesty is, to say the least of it, doubtful, it may be considered as a tolerably sure thing that a very large proportion of the half million dollars demanded by the ring will never be expended upon new gas works, but will be devoted rather to aiding the election of men who are not likely to obtain the offices they aspire to by fair means.

SUMMER RESORTS—THE HOTELS.

THE summer hegira is fairly commencing, and thousands of our citizens are on the point of starting in various directions for the beautiful resorts by the seaside, on mountain tops, or in sequestered vales, which woo the seekers for relaxation, health, and pleasure. The routes of travel opened and the attractions presented are so varied that all tastes can readily be gratified. The chief obstacle to a nearly universal enjoyment of rural pleasures by jaded or overworked denizens of crowded cities is to be found in the extortionate charges imposed by a large proportion of the commodious hotels, in various quarters, for scanty and imperfect fare. It has passed into a proverb that few men know how to keep a hotel, and if this art implies the *bona fide* supply to guests of such accommodations as they have a right to expect, for a reasonable sum of money, it must be confsseed that first-class hotel-kseper are exceedingly scarce. It is easy enough to find speculators who attempt to make a fortune in a few seasons by overcrowding popular places of resort, and charging enormous prices for inflicting a host of discomforts upon a victimized public; and so many people have submitted to these exactions heretofore that the genial, genuine, and conscientious hotel-keeper who renders a fair equivalent for every item in his bill is rapidly becoming, in popular apprehension, a mere relic of a better era. The travelling public, however, cannot afford to dispense with him. It is getting heartily sick and tired of the race of pretenders and extortioners who won't, don't, and can't keep a hotel as it ought to be kept; and one of the duties of the day is to force, drive, or starve the fellows who, cannibal-like, feed upon instead of feeding their guests, into obscurity, so that a new race of genuine hotelkeepers may once more be called to the front.

THE subject of providing proper pavements for Broad street and other of our principal thoroughfares should engage early attention, and it certainly ought not to be very difficult to select a style of payment that will give satisfaction. This the wooden pavement will not do; and the experience of New York, where the "plank roads" have cost the city over one hundred per cent. more than they are worth—presuming that they are worth anything—should be a warning to us not to have anything to do with them. If the members of Councils will exercise the same care in this matter that they would if they had to pay the money out of their own pockets, the taxpayers will probably have little cause for complaint, and whatever kind of pavement is chosen will be worth what is paid for it.

A CASE was tried in the United States Circuit Court at Washington yesterday, in which suit was brought by R. O. Ruffin, a colored man, to recover from Richard S. Ayer, an ex-member of Congress from the First district of Virginia, money for electioneering services rendered when Ayer was a candidate for re-election to Congress. The sum claimed was $373, and the amount awarded by the jury was $215. The suit is novel, but as outstanding bills of the character indicated seem to be collectable by the law, a lively time may be anticipated when our bummers, runners, strikers, rounders, and speakers ask the aldermen and courts in this region to compel our politicians to square up accounts. In anticipation of the good time coming a tariff of charges should be established at the earliest possible moment, so that the distinct acts of perjury, intoxication, violence, rowdyism and intrigue, and all other species of rascality performed in the service of candidates, could be readily ascertained by disinterested juries.

THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE population of England and Wales, as ascertained by the late census, is officially stated at 22,700,000, so that England to-day scarcely contains more than half as large a population as the United States. The policy of this tight little island has hitherto enabled her to not only exercise supreme control over Scotland and Ireland, and over vast possessions in the East Indies, North America, and other parts of the world, but to hold, in a species of industrial thraldom, many highly civilized and otherwise independent nations, our own country being included in the latter category. England has ruined every nation which she has thus thoroughly ruled in an industrial sense; and such would be the inevitable fate of this Union if British free-trade fallacies were fully accepted by an American Congress and the American people. Yet an influential party in our midst is laboring actively to promote such an end, mainly for the advantage of a few thousands of our own citizens, and of a few thousand of the leading manufacturers and capitalists included in the population of England and Wales; but it seems incredible that any considerable body of American voters can be deluded into the support of the dangerous and destructive British free-trade dogmas. They were framed exclusively in the interest of, and are only adapted to promote the welfare of, a few cotton and tobacco planters, a few shipping merchants, and a few British manufacturers, while their enforcement would doom millions of Englishmen to pauperism and millions of Americans to poverty. Now that the census discloses more clearly than ever before the disparity between the populations of England and the United States, considerations of pride as well as interest should prompt our citizens to reject all propositions designed to remand forty millions of people back to industrial vassalage to twenty millions of people on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE "new departure" continues to agitate a considerable portion of the Democratic party. By some it is bitterly condemned, by others frankly accepted, and by others acquiesced in with mental reservations. Many of the cooler and wiser heads of the party are disposed to regard it as a necessary submission to the inevitable; and they contend that if American politics is to have a real significance, and to logically represent current movements, the Democracy must cease prating of dead issues, and address their energies exclusively to living questions.

NOTICES.

WHAT ARE YOU ABOUT?

"I say, Pat, what are you about—sweeping out the room?" "No," answered Pat, "I am sweeping out the dirt and leaving the room." Do you want to know what we are about at Oak Hall? We are manufacturing daily great quantities of new and stylish garments, the like of which cannot be seen anywhere in Philadelphia but at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

We have received this week thousands of elegant new summer garments in Linens, Ducks, Alpacas, Draps d'Ete, thin Cassimeres, etc., for Men's and Boys' wear, at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

We have a very large and complete assortment of White Marseilles Vests and Linen Dusters at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

We have put down all our prices so low that it is impossible for any other house to offer such inducements in the same class of goods as may now be found at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS-HOUSE OF WALRAVEN, under the Masonic Hall, No. 719 Chesnut street, has now on hand a large assortment of improved insect canopies in all colors, of every variety of material. The stock has just been gotten in in anticipation of the early trade in such articles. Parties intending to purchase will do well to do so now, while they have a large assortment to choose from, and not wait until they are driven to it by the attacks of the annual swarm of mosquitoes, flies, and other insects which will render their slumbers so unpleasant that they will then immediately proceed to purchase. As they by that time can obtain but very poor goods, they are naturally dissatisfied and vow that there is not the slightest use in having the article.

Besides this speciality the above business house has a large assortment of gauze and bobinet lace and tarlatans, at very reasonable prices.

The tarlatans are in pink, buff, blue, green and white, and are of the best and most durable quality.

Lace lambrequins, lace shades, and lace curtains may also be found in endless variety. A special point is made in this department of the special designs, which are both elaborate and simple, to suit every one's idea of the beautiful. Window shades of many kinds are kept on hand, of all the regular materials, and with improved methods of mounting and rolling. Altogether, housekeepers who are at all in want of the line of goods kept at this establishment will find there the largest and best assortment to be found anywhere in the city, and all purchasers who may see fit to buy there may feel sure that they will receive satisfaction.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock one of the largest stocks of elegant rosewood and walnut parlor, library, chamber, and dining-room furniture that has taken place in Philadelphia for some time past will be put under the hammer at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, No. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street. To-day the furniture is ready for examination, and from a personal inspection we can say that the articles to be sold are of the most elegant designs and finished with the most perfect art. The articles are displayed in and occupy the entire second floor. Here is offered a splendid opportunity which should not be neglected. The coverings are all of the finest quality, the mirrors are all the best French plate, and the marbles are of the best varieties known to the trade. The quality of every article is guaranteed the same as if bought at private sale. The collection No. 41 is one of the handsomest suits of furniture in Philadelphia, and suitable for a large parlor. It includes two sofas, two arm-chairs, and four chairs, all in Napoleon style, finished in ash-colored walnut, with ebony mouldings, and covered with the best quality of crimson French plush. No. 59 is a walnut sideboard, finished in ash-colored walnut and ebony mouldings, fine silk pink Lisbon marble-top, and extra large and thick French plate mirror. It is unnecessary to go further into detail except to say that the other articles are in keeping with those specified. The list includes, all made of walnut, towel racks, umbrella stands, reception chairs, sewing tables, Spanish rockers, hall tables, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, pedestals, toilet stands, and, in fact, almost every article that one can call to mind. The sale is peremptory, and will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 1frp

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS',
} PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 1f4p

TO LET,
STORE,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.
POSSESSION JULY 1.
APPLY AT [6 15 6t*rp
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET.

REFRIGERATORS.
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT
Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.
P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.
No. 39 North NINTH Street,
5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

WINES.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
CHOICE WINES
From Frankfort-on-the-Main,
PER STEAMER ENGLAND.
To lovers of very fine
High Grade Rhine Wines
The following list of
The Choicest Brands
is worty of notice:—
SCHARLACHBERG,
HOCHHEIM,
GEISENHEIM,
MARCOBRUN,
HOCHHEIM DEANERY,
JOHANNISBERG,
STEINBERG,
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL,
SPARKLING MOSELLE,
SCHARZBERG.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
IMPORTER,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
6 22 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.
SOME CLOTHES FOR SUMMER
UNDER all previous prices.
UNDERSTAND wisdom, and come buy them.
MELTING weather teaches all good
EN and BOYS to wear thin clothes.
MATERIALS on hand in profusion,
ADE to order or Ready-made.
EMPORIUM of fashion full of
LEGANT Summer Raiment.
ROCKHILL &
WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Finest Clothing Establishment in Philadelphia
or Elsewhere,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
TO BE SOLD
All our stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
Which is to be disposed of to enable us to carry on solely a CUSTOMER BUSINESS. The sale is imperative, and the Reductions in Prices are startling and real, while the high reputation our READY-MADE GARMENTS have obtained for general good style, elegance, fineness, and durability of both fabric and making, cause the prices to which we refer you to be notable and extraordinary.
Fine Light Weight Coats, $8·00, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00,
" " " Cassimere Pants, $5·00, $6·00, $7·00.
" " " Vests, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
" Duck Pants, $3·00, $4·00
" Duck Brown Pants, $2·00, $2·50; Vests, $1·50, $1·80.
50 to 75 per cent. below regular prices.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

DRUGS, ETC.
Genuine Olive Oils,
FOR TABLE USE.
COX's SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.
Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BENBOW'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GENUINE CASTILE SOAP.
"CONTI" BRAND, BOTH WHITE and MOTTLED.
400 boxes now landing from brig Cuba, direct from Leghorn, Italy.
ALSO,
TUSCAN OLIVE OIL IN FLASKS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Importing Druggists,
6 12 1mrp] S. E. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

FINANCIAL.
THE
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS
RAILROAD COMPANY
Are building a first-class railroad from Mobile, Alabama, to Houston, Texas, a distance of 475 miles. The stockholders have paid in, and already expended upon the work, nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS, and two-thirds of the entire road has been built. It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means, before offering any of its securities to the public.
Among the leading stockholders are the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., JAMES H. BANKER, HARRISON DURKEE, JOHN STEWARD, and other well known capitalists.
The Company now offer for sale the
Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds
Upon that part of the line west of the Mississippi River which is considered so important to Louisiana that State aid to the amount of $8,800,000 has been granted or guaranteed to the enterprise.
The Bonds are of two classes:—
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
To the amount of $12,500 per mile, and
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS
To an equal amount, the principal and interest of the latter being guaranteed by the State of Louisiana. The price of the two classes is the same, and subscribers can take their choice.
The Bonds are only in the denomination of $1000, or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent. currency in New York, or seven per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired.
One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser *more than seventy-seven per cent.* greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents.
The Bonds are dated May 1, 1871. The first coupon will, therefore, be a fractional one, running from May 1 to July 1. The price is 90, and accrued interest at 8 per cent. currency from May 1 to date of remittance.
Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,
Of whom full information concerning the Company and the road can be obtained.
W. B. SHATTUCK,
Banker and Financial Agent, N. O., M. & T. R.R. Company,
6 20 tuths3t4p No. 23 NASSAU Street, N. Y.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DRAW EXCHANGE ON
Drexel, Harjes & Co,
PARIS,
IN SUMS TO SUIT.
DREXEL & CO.,
6 22 1f No. 34 South THIRD Street.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS,
BY GEORGE J. BOYD,
4 25 tuths2mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
60,000 PAIRS OF KID GLOVES HAVE been sold by us thus far during the year 1871, and in order to increase the ratio of increase of our business, as well as to reduce our very large stock, we are now
SELLING VERY CHEAP.
Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Genuine Bartley Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Genuine Bajou Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Our celebrated "La Belle" Kid Glove, $1·25.
La Belle Black Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle White Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle Light Shades Kid Gloves only $1·25.
La Belle, all colors, Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle two Button Kid Gloves, light shades.
La Belle two Button Kid Gloves, new tints.
La Belle two Button Black Kid Gloves.
Largest stock of Kid Gloves in Philadelphia.
Hosiery for Ladies', Children, and Gentlemen.
Ladies' regular made Hosiery, 25, 28, 31, 35 up.
Ladies' English Hosiery, regular and ex. length.
Ladies' Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Hose.
Children's Fancy Hosiery, ex. length.
Children's English Hose, regular and ex. length.
Gents' Half Hose, 25, 31, 35 up.
Gents' Half Hose, Lisle Thread, finest quality.
Bargains in Hosiery, to reduce our large stock.
Hamburg Embroidery, Piques, etc., closing out cheap.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new styles.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth Brushes.
Nail Brushes, Flat Brushes, Combs, etc. etc.
Fans, all prices, from 5c. to $10.
Fine Silk Fans closing out, prices low.
Linen Fans, 10, 15, 25, 38, 50; Silk Fans up to $10.
Parasols at reduced prices, to close.
Parasols, cheaper than the cheapest.
Children's Parasols reduced, to close out.
Trimmed Parasols, less than cost.
Fringed Parasols, closing out cheap.
All kinds of Parasols, reduced in price.
Buff Sun Umbrellas in all sizes.
Ladies' Gloves for warm weather.
Ladies' Lisle Gloves, fancy tops, 25, 31, 38, up.
Ladies' Buff and White Gloves, 25, 28, 31, up.
Ladies' Gloves, 15c. to $1·50 a pair.
Ladies' French Taffeta Gloves, 50c.
Ladies' English Taffeta, $1 to $1·50.
Children's White and Buff Gloves.
Children's Gloves, 13 cents; two pairs, 25 cents.
Children's Gloves cheap, to close some job lots.
Gents' Silk Gloves, White, Black, and Colored.
Gents' Berlin and Lisle Gloves, 25, 38, 50, up.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets at $1·25.
Ladies' Castor 2-button Gloves at $1·25.
Gents' Castor Gloves, $1, $1·25, up.
Ladies' Undressed Kid Gloves, $1.
Ladies' Undressed 2-button Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Gents' Gauze Shirts, 25, 50, 75 and $1.
Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves,
Nos. 23 N. EIGHTH Street
and 908 CHESTNUT Street.
6 17 1mth

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 6 3 1f

FOR RENT DURING JULY AND AUGUST.—A desirable furnished House, two squares from Germantown Depot. Terms reasonable. Address E, GREEN Street, below Chelten avenue, Germantown. 6 22 3t*

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

The Thirty-sixth Commencement.

The Exercises of Commencement Week—The Baccalaureate Sermon—The Class Day—The Meeting of the Alumni Association—The Reunions of the Literary Societies—Commencement Day.

From Our Own Correspondent,

EASTON, Wednesday, June 21, 1871.

The regular commencement exercises of Lafayette College were held here this week, the date, however, being somewhat earlier than that of the similar occasions of former years. The exercises have passed off, without exception, in the most satisfactory manner, the weather being the utmost that could be desired. The college graduated to-day a class of thirty-six members, which is the largest number that has ever belonged to any one graduating class since the formation of the college.

The entire undergraduate department of the college shows the most flourishing state of affairs. The faculty is now complete in all departments, and the best men to be found in all cases fill the chairs. The attendance in all the classes is very large and an increasing number of students is looked forward to every year. The interest taken by all parties, the alumni, the trustees, the contributors and friends of the college, and the citizens of Easton, who take great pride in their institution, is of the most lively description. Under such auspicious circumstances the college cannot but prosper. Its star is certainly in the ascendant, and its numerous friends devoutly believe that it will so continue until the name of Layfayette shall become as well and as favorably known as the name of any one of her older sister institutions in either the old or the new world.

The Baccalaureate.

The first official proceeding of the commencement was the delivery of the Baccalaureate sermon, which was preached on Sunday last to the graduating class by Professor Cattell, the President of the college.

The text was in Psalms lxxviii, 9, "The children of Ephraim being armed with bows turned back in the day of battle." The aim of the discourse was to show that all men had certain duties and responsibilities, but that some, like the "armed bowman" in ancient warfare had still greater responsibilities on account of the more important trusts committed to them.

At the conclusion of the sermon the speaker addressed the members of the graduating class, reviewing their history and giving expression to the affectionate interest he felt in them all. He reminded them that their college course had fitted them for eminent service in this age of intellectual activity; like the men referred to in the text they were "armed and carrying bows," and God would then hold them responsible for great results. He concluded as follows:—

The saddest sights in this world are the moral wrecks which are floating all over Time's sea. Men led captive by their passions, slaves to the animal, dead to every noble impulse. In their plans for the future and in the occupations of their lives they have regard only to the physical. They never seem to dream, or if they do it is only a dream, that they are destined for an immortal existence, that they have untold capacities slumbering within, fires burning which eternity will not extinguish. They are big children, or human swine; they play their brief part here, and then disappear into nothingness.

Class Day.

The class-day exercises were held on Monday afternoon on the college campus. A tent had been erected in case of rain, and the preparations by the graduating class for their real farewell to "Alma Mater" were complete and successful. The character of the addresses was without exception of the very highest order. A prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Eckard, after which Mr. O. J. Harvey opened the proceedings and welcomed those present. The first oration was delivered by William Wiely, Jr., entitled "The Cultivation of the Beautiful."

Next was read the "History," by Mr. O. J. Harvey, beginning with the appropriate quotation,

> "And now I will unclasp the secret book,
> And to your quick conceiving discontent,
> I'll read you matter deep and dangerous."

It consisted of a history of the class during its four years of college life and experience, and was remarkably true as to facts.

Mr. Bryan followed with the "Tree Oration." He spoke of the past of the class of '71, their meeting as strangers, their parting as friends. Their happiest hours had fled while connected with Lafayette, and it was but natural that they should wish to leave on the old campus a parting token. They therefore planted a tree, sacred to the memory of the class. As typical of their common aspirations and friendship, they had chosen the tulip-tree.

Then came, by Mr. F. W. Edgar, "An Exposition of the Science of Physiognomic-Craniology," together with "An examination of the Crania of the class," an attempt full of wit, and exciting responsive mirth.

Next followed "Presentations" by J. S. Axtell, Esq., consisting of a speech accompanied by some comic manipulations of a "Spree Horn," which was finally presented to Mr. David King, a prospective "tutor" in Lafayette College, with instructions to take it to the Faculty, and "guard it tenderly."

The "Parting Song of '71" was then sung, written by Mr. Crawford, of the class.

The last oration was a valedictory by W. B. Owen. The speaker spoke of college friendships and the power of love. "Lock up your money-bags if you will; get knowledge and keep it if you must; but woe to the man who hoards the wealth of his heart." The man is independent of his Alma Mater. However the college may fare, manhood is eternal.

On the evening of Monday the class day concert was given in the Court House by Dodworth's band, of New York, which has been in attendance during the week, officiating at all the performances, including the commencement proper.

The Reunions of the Literary Societies.

On Tuesday morning the annual reunions of the two literary societies connected with the college, the Washington and the Franklin, were held in the halls of the respective organizations.

In Washington Hall, after the opening roll call, Rev Mr. McFetridge, of '64, led in prayer. The orator of the day, Hon. A. C. Trippe, of '64, was then introduced, who delivered an eloquent and stirring discourse, which had for its subject the "Triumphs of Oratory."

James A. McKnight then arose to deliver the farewell address of '71 to the hall, having chosen for his subject the all-important one of "Success."

In reply, D. W. Bruckart, of '73, responded in behalf of the undergraduate members of the hall, the "Progress of Truth" being the subject of his discourse.

Then followed remarks from several of the old members present. Rev. Mr. Tully spoke of the days when the college was on the other side of the Lehigh, when Washington Hall was yet in its infancy. Rev. Mr. Hudson exhorted the members of the hall to the utmost faithfulness in the discharge of their duties to it, assuring them that it was one of the most important of the college exercises. Mr. Stem referred to the days of 1832, when the initiation fee was twelve and a half cents, and the society had as yet no fixed abode. Hon. A. K. McClure expressed his appreciation of the value of literary societies, not only as a means of intellectual but of social culture. Ex-Governor Pollock declared himself pleased with the growth of the society, and desired to know whether his last year's prediction—that one-half of its members would be married in a year—had been fulfilled. Some doubt being expressed, Rev. S. A. Mutchmore urged the expediency of early assuming the conjugal yoke, and added a few words upon the necessity of firm principles to enable one to perform his part in life.

After some discussion upon the present and future of the hall, and promises of assistance, pecuniary and otherwise, from the members, the society finally adjourned.

In Franklin Hall, F. Gutelius, the special presiding officer, called the session at 9 o'clock, and Rev. C. R. Mills, of the class of '53, a missionary to China, led in prayer. Walter Q. Scott, of the class of '68, tutor of Greek, was then introduced and delivered an eloquent oration on "Revelation."

W. S. Fulton, of '71, in behalf of the graduating class, gave the valedictory address, taking for his subject "Development." The present was taken as the development from the past, and thus, by the examination of the past time, do we solve the problem of the present. Development, unlike other principles, has a universal application. All true systems of education are founded on it. There is, he continued, at least enough of truth in its theory in animal organization to cause the intelligent world to ring with combat for and against it. Revelation and Darwin seem at least to disagree; but if all other objections to his theory should be obviated, revelation would soon, by the power of modern criticism, be explained away. The speaker then gave the farewell to the hall and class.

In reply to the valedictory address, H. Rumer spoke on "The Reign of Peace."

After the close of Mr. Rumer's address, the alumni strangers present were called on. Rev. Mr. Mills spoke on the missionary work; Governor Pollock pledged his hearty co-operation for the success of college societies; Rev. Mr. Gally and Rev. Mr. Burrows made short addresses. Dr. Edgar urged upon the members to take more interest in society affairs, and Rev. Mr. Mutchmore urged the need of a new hall. Mr. Walter Q. Scott spoke in the same strain. Rev. James Long, Dr. Junkin, H. B. Bunstein, and W. S. Kirkpatrick also made short speeches, after which the hall was adjourned with prayer by Rev. Mr. Long.

The Alumni Association.

This body assembled in Jenks Chemical Hall at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday. The meeting was called to order by Rev. W. A. Jenks, President of the association, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Jones, Chaplain of the Sailors' Home, Snug Harbor, N. Y. Rev. W. A. Jenks, of class of '55, was re-elected President, who inducted himself into office by a very interesting speech. Rev. George G. Porter, of South Carolina was elected Vice-President; Treasurer, Elisha W. Allis, Esq., of Easton; Secretary, Professor Seldon J. Coffin; Temporary Clerk, Rev. J. Burrows. The following gentlemen were appointed the Business Committee:—Mr. H. L. Bunstein, Rev. D. S. Banks, and M. N. Applegate. The following necrological list for the year was then read:—

Daniel S. Dusenberre, died at Bedford, N. Y., June 29, 1871. Principal of Seminary.

William Lewis Davis, died at Easton, October 3, 1870. Aged 43. Editor of the Easton *Daily Express*.

Edward P. Field, died at Easton, April, 1871. Aged 42.

Rev. William Hunter, died at Clinton, Pa., October 5, 1870. Aged 56.

Rev. Oscar Parke, died at Chetsworth, Illinois, January 25, 1871. Aged 54. For a time one of the Faculty of Carroll College, Wis.

Prof. Jacob Person, died at Belvidere, N. J., March 19, 1871. Professor in the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia.

John M. Siegfried died at Easton, April 1, 1871. A numismatist and antiquarian.

The Committee on the Alumni Monument in honor of students of the college who had fallen in the late war reported that the delay in the erection of the monument had been occasioned by the inability of the committee to agree. Over thirty plans have been examined. The work is now under contract by the builders of the Gettysburg Monument. The material will be white granite, enlivened with shields and stars, and with the form of a soldier standing thereon. The contract price is $4600. To this should be added $250 for other incidental expenses, and counting the cost of the foundation already erected, the total cost will be about $5450. The committee urged the alumni to be prompt in paying the subscription.

Rev. John E. Nassau, clerk of the General Assembly, and the orator, was introduced, and delivered an address dwelling on the natural love graduates had to return to their Alma Mater, and renew the memory of by gone days and to enjoy again the charms of college life.

A poem entitled "War" was then read by Nath. McFetridge, of Oil City, Pa., a member of the class of '64.

Presentations.

After the adjournment of the Alumni Association, the faculty, headed by President Cattell and Dr. Green, walked in procession to Professor J. H. Coffin's residence, to make him a very satisfactory visit. On entering the parlor, President Cattell addressed Dr. Coffin in a neat speech, saying that they—the faculty—had come to gratulate him on his silver college wedding, he having that day completed his twenty-fifth year of consecutive college work in connection with Lafayette. The President said that they were ever proud of his good works, and wished that he would live many years yet, and be able to celebrate his golden college wedding. He then presented the venerable Doctor with a silver pitcher, salver, and two goblets. Professor Coffin responded in a short address, thanking the faculty for its kind remembrances. Then, after pleasant congratulations, those present withdrew.

Another but an informal presentation was, also made during the week by the students of the graduating class to the college. The class subscribed the sum of $175, to be used for a subscription to three valuable works for the use of the college library, namely, "The publications of the Early English Text Society," the "Publications of the Chaucer Society," and the "Publications of the Ballad Society." These works are very valuable to the English student, and with this addition, the libraries of Easton now contain the best and most complete apparatus for the study of the early English and the Anglo-Saxon languages that can be found in any library in the country.

The Address Before the Combined Literary Societies.

On Tuesday evening the annual address before the Washington and Franklin Societies was delivered in the Brainerd Church by Alexander K. McClure. This address has already appeared in full in the columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Fine music enlivened the exercises, and a very large audience was in attendance.

Class and Society Reunions, etc.

The various secret societies held their annual reunions on Monday and Tuesday evenings, in different localities. The class of '61 held its decentennial on Tuesday morning, when they partook of a breakfast together. The class secretary made the following report:—Deaths since graduation—F. M. Cruickshank, Luther Davis, Daniel S. Dusenberry, Ralph S. Parker, and Jacob Person. Of the surviving members of the class, seven are married, two are engaged, and one is unencumbered. The class, after an interchange of the experiences of the past ten years, adjourned to meet again in 1880, their quarter of a century meeting. F. A. R. Baldwin, Esq., was requested to act as secretary until the next meeting.

The present quarter century graduates held their reunion on Tuesday afternoon. Reunions of other classes were also held at different times during the week.

The Sophomore undergraduate class held its first annual "wrinkle" on Wednesday morning, at the very early hour of 1 o'clock A. M., on the college campus, in the presence of some of the faculty, members of the alumni, students, and friends. The proceedings were of a very comical order.

The Commencement.

This morning, Wednesday, the exercises proper of the Thirty-sixth Annual Commencement were held, the day being one of the finest and most comfortable that has greeted the occasion for many years. Headed by Dodworth's Band, the Senior Class proceeded in a body to the Brainerd Church to receive the Trustees and Faculty, after which they marched down Second street to the Commencement Church. Arriving at the church, the Trustees and Faculty ascended to the platform, and the class to seats assigned them immediately in front of it. The trustees present were Hon. James Pollock, Rev. Dr. Robert Hamill, W. C. Lawson, James McKeen, Matthew Hale Jones, Rev. Samuel F. Colt, James Ross Snowden, A. Pardee, Alfred Martien, Rev. Dr. James M. Knox, Barton H. Jenks, and Morris Patterson.

The following was the order of exercises:—

MUSIC.
Prayer by the President.
MUSIC.

1. *Honorary Oration—Latin Salutatory.....D. B. King
2. Oration—Peculiar Destiny of America....F. Gutelius
3. Oration—Political Parties.....J. A. McKnight

MUSIC.

4. *Honorary Oration—Philology.....A. Swartz
5. Oration—The Vikings.....W. S. Fulton
6. Oration—The Two Eyes of Literature.....J. Meigs
7. Oration—Every Path hath a Puddle.....F. W. Edgar

MUSIC.

8. Oration—The Literary Woman.....H. P. Glover
9. Oration—Our Anomalous Orthography.....J. Scollay
10. Oration—The Man of Feeling.....J. S. Axtell
11. Oration—Talk.....J. E. Watkins

MUSIC.

12. Oration—Popular Ingratitude.....B. W. Lewis
13. Oration—Duty.....W. Wiely, Jr.
14. Oration—Can the World afford to give up the Bible?.....J. Pollock

Prizes conferred.
MUSIC.

MASTERS' ORATIONS.
The Development of National Character....A. B. Howell
The Scholar.....H. L. Baker

MUSIC.

15. *Honorary Oration—Beauty—with Valedictory Addresses.....W. B. Owen

Degrees conferred.
MUSIC.
Benediction.

*Equal in rank.

The first speaker, D. B. King, of Mount Pleasant, first saluted the audience with a few appropriate words and then turned to the trustees. He greeted them, congratulated them on the prosperity of the college and on the good results of their labors in its behalf. He also greeted in turn the president, the professors, the alumni, the ladies, the students, and classmates.

The prizes were awarded as follows:—The Fowler prize to W. Baxter Owen for the best essay on the subject of the life and writings of Burns. The prize was a set of Burns' works and a Scottish dictionary, all very handsomely bound.

The junior mathematical prize of $20 in gold was awarded to James J. Good. The prize of $30 for astronomy and the working of the observatory was awarded to James C. Crawford, of the graduating class. In conferring this prize the president stated that the recipient of the same prize last year, Mr. Richard W. Bryan, had just succeeded in passing the examination, had been admitted to the Coast Survey Department, and is now under appointment to sail with Captain Hall on the Polar expedition.

From the valedictory address by Mr. Owen we select the following:—

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:—We turn to address you, the keepers of the honor and prosperity of our Alma Mater, with feelings of profound respect and gratitude. The benefits which we have ourselves received from the course of instruction would be sufficient to prompt this; but we stand on broader ground. We think of the far-reaching results of work such as yours. Society, government and faith, as well as science and literature, depend, under God, upon those who devise the means and the plans of education. We are glad to see that to a work of such intensely vital consequence men of sterling attainments are called.

Mr. President:—To the noble work of which I have just spoken you have brought strong hands and a willing heart. Of your success, men of two continents, who speak and write, have left us little to say. These say nothing of your personal relations to us—that you have stood over us as a teacher and pastor not only, but as an exemplar of Christian energy and zeal. We have reason to rejoice that upon us have been the influences of your life—a life whose strength is faith, leaping into the future, grasping unseen certainties, and from them drawing a might that is magnificent; a life whose beauty is a love that labors, a hope that waits. "Thou hast asked a hard thing," said that mighty old man of God, when Elisha would have a double portion of his spirit; but the mantle fell upon him. How large a portion of the spirit of your noble predecessor has fallen upon you, let the prosperity of our college bear witness.

Gentlemen of the Faculty:—You are endeared to us by all the qualities of mind and heart that commend men to their fellows. Yet friendship alone is not our parting theme. You have been our instructors, but more than the facts of science and language, more than the laws of matter, are the principles of action you have labored to instil. Silent but mighty is the power of mind over mind, the strong strengthening the weak, the high lifting the low toward its own plane of thought and principle. From the teacher go out influences that mould character. That is an enduring work.

Students of Lafayette:—We come to you with a brotherly good-by. Our companionship as fellow-students ceases to-day. Our advice to you is stand up in the dignity of thought and reason, but stand higher in the greater dignity of faith. I need not tell you that life is short and uncertain. Four times in three years death has come to this little company and written this lesson on our sad hearts. From the unseen realms of another life—from Lewis, and Camp, and Smith, and Thompson—there comes to us the admonition, "Think, believe, and act for eternity."

Classmates:—There are times when men pause. Seasons change, time flies on without ceasing; but human life is not spending time—it is the economy of action. And it seems to me there is nothing grander about a man than that he can stop; no period about which there gathers such intense interest as about that when, not in idleness, but in the co-ordination of thought and purpose, in the mastery of himself, a man stands still. We have come to such a time to-day. Our college course is run; life is before us. May this with us be a period characterized by the best of hopes, the noblest of aspirations.

After the valedictory the degree of A. B. was conferred upon the following members of the graduating class:—

John Stockton Axtell, Sulphur Springs, Ohio.
Laird Howard Barber, Mifflinburg, Pa.
Matthew Henry Bradley, Mercersburg, Pa.
Edward Bryan, Carbondale, Pa.
John Cowan, Sadsburyville, Pa.
James Camp Crawford, Herrick, Pa.
John Martin Crawford, Herrick, Pa.
Benjamin Douglass, Jr., New York City.
Francis Woolworth Edgar, Easton, Pa.
Thomas McKean Farquhar, Easton, Pa.
William Shonse Fulton, Merrittstown, Pa.
Horace Pellman Glover, Hartleton, Pa.
Fisher Gutelius, Mifflinburg, Pa.
Jonathan Moore Harris, Phillipsburg, N. J.
Olin Frisbie Harvey, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Oscar Jewell Harvey, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
James Theodore Houston, Olivesburg, Ohio.
David Bennett King, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
Bradley Wakeman Lewis, Spring Hill, Pa.
Abram Worman Long, Point Pleasant, Pa.
James Alexander McKnight, Chambersburg, Pa.
John Meigs, Pottstown, Pa.
Franklin Theodore Oldt, New Berlin, Pa.
William Baxter Owen, Wysox, Pa.
Joseph Rogers Paull, Connellsville, Pa.
John Findater Pollock, Fall Brook, Pa.
John Scollay, Westminster, Mass.
Thomas Love Springer, Loveville, Del.
Willard Springer, Loveville, Del.
Aaron Swartz, Kulpsville, Pa.
William Wiely, Jr., Downingtown, Pa.

The degree of Mining Engineer was conferred upon the following members:—

Alexander Bryden, Pittston, Pa.
Norris Hunter Cone, Baltimore, Md.
William McMurtrie, Belvidere, N. J.

The degree of Civil Engineer was given to the following:—

William St. George Kent, Phillipsburg, N. J.
John Elfreth Watkins, Richmond, Va.

A certificate of study in the Scientific Department was given to Benjamin Chambers.

The degree of A. M. in course was conferred upon Rev. Richard Arthur, of Northern India, Herbert L. Baker, of Michigan, A. B. Howell, of Pennsylvania, Charles McIntire, of Pennsylvania, Abram P. Garber, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Abram H. Smith, of New York, all of the class of 1868, and also upon Rev. Samuel L. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, and L. C. Rutter, of Ohio, of the class of 1867.

The degree of Mining Engineer in course was given to M. Servetus Selp, of Montana Territory.

The honorary degrees were as follows:—

A. B.—Lyman S. Knight, Iowa.

A. M.—Edward Welles, Class of '52, Pa.; Henry Race, M. D., Class of '42, N. J.; Charles McLean Knox, Springfield, Mass.

Ph. D.—J. H. Brakzly, Presbyterian Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; Jacob F. Seiler Price, Harrisburg Classical School, Pa.; Rev. Albert Henry Barnes, Philadelphia.

D. D.—Rev. George P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, Pa.; Rev. Charles S. Dunning, Honesdale, Pa.; Rev. Samuel A. Mutchmore, Phila.; Rev. Jacob Belville, Mauch Chunk; Rev. Roger Owen, Chestnut Hill, Phila.

After the degrees were conferred, another surprise was found to await Professor Coffin. A delegation from all the undergraduate students, headed by Mr. J. Meigs, of the graduating class, stepped upon the platform and presented the Professor with a handsome gold watch in remembrance of his twenty-fifth anniversary of the professorship. Professor Coffin was completely taken by surprise, but returned his hearty thanks. The President thereupon handed him a letter containing a handsome testimonial of money from members of the Board of Trustees. Professor James H. Coffin is now, with the single exception of Professor Traill Green, the senior member of the faculty.

The Alumni Dinner.

From the commencement church the members of the alumni and the officers of the college proceeded in a body to the lecture-room of the First Reformed Church, where the usual handsome dinner had been spread by the ladies of Easton. Ample justice was done to the substantials by the very large number present, after which ex-Governor Pollock, the President of the Board of Trustees, was called upon by President Cattell to preside. The customary Psalm, the 122d, "How did my heart rejoice to hear," was then sung by the entire assemblage standing.

Governor Pollock on taking the chair spoke as follows:—

Friends and Alumni of Lafayette College:—We have met here to-day under the most auspicious circumstances, to do honor to our Alma Mater. The commencement exercises of to-day have been of the most gratifying character. Everything shows the greatly increased prosperity of our college. As I ascended the hill yesterday to the college building, at every step I saw something new to attract the attention, something that had not been there last year. Improvement everywhere seemed to be the order of the day. After due consideration, I have no hesitation in saying, as I have said before, that in everything that constitutes a first class college, in the number and efficiency of the faculty, and in everything pertaining to such an institution, our college can to-day compare with any other college that we have in this land, and I firmly believe, further, with anything to be found in the old country also. Age is not measured by years, but by the strides that have been taken.

The Governor then offered the health of President Cattell, which was drunk in pure cold water.

The President responded in a few felicitous remarks. He noticed particularly several points connected with the history of the college. He said that this was the first commencement for many years at which there had been no announcement of the founding of a new professorship. The reason of its omission was that the curriculum is now complete, and no new professorships are needed. The institution now possesses all the appointments of a first-class college. He also noticed the size of the graduating class, which is double in numbers that of last year. A noticeable feature is that nearly all the class are professing Christians. He referred to the appointment of Mr. Bryan, of the class of '70, to the Polar expedition; to the long term of service of Professor J. H. Coffin; and to the fact that the technological degrees were to-day conferred for the first time. The speaker remarked that, though the course of study was now complete and the college on a firm basis, he had not yet renounced his peculiar occupation of collecting funds for the college. The trustees have not stopped at anything to make a fine college course of training, and consequently have not always had the funds of the endowment in their hands when founding a new professorship. In concluding, President Cattell stated that he had lately received a letter from Minister Bancroft, of Berlin, speaking in high terms of the philological book of Professor March, of Easton. This announcement was received with much applause. He also stated that Mr. Jacobson, of the last graduating class, a former pupil of Professor March, had, during the year, been elected to fill the chair of English literature in Washington and Jefferson College.

Mr. A. Pardee, of the Board of Trustees, was next called upon, but declined the honor of a speech.

Colonel Barton H. Jenks was called upon and gave a few remarks, drawing some beautiful similes from the processes and appliances of machinery, and applying them to the affairs of life.

The health of the Board of Trustees was then given, which was responded to by Colonel J. Ross Snowden, who paid some merited compliments to the ladies of Easton.

"The Faculty" was proposed by Governor Pollock, who called upon Professor J. H. Coffin to respond, which he did in a most happy manner, expressing thanks for all the honors which had been conferred upon him at the present commencement.

Professor March was called upon, but that gentleman declined to reply, which refusal the presiding officer attributed to modesty.

Professor Porter was next in order, who responded with several remarks relating to his peculiar branch of study—botany.

The dean of the scientific department, Professor Traill Green, was next introduced by Governor Pollock, who stated that this gentleman was the one who had made such a bold and successful fight on the woman question at the Medical Convention in Williamsport.

Professor Green in reply gave a description of that occasion and of the hardness of the battle there fought, gallantly defending the ladies and his course in favor of the women medical practitioners.

Dr. William Henry Green, a graduate of Lafayette, who had at one time been elected President of Princeton College, which honor he, however, declined, was called upon for a speech, and responded.

Chaplain Jones, a twenty-five-year alumnis, was called upon to respond to the health of that association, but was found to be absent. Messrs. Pollock and Applegate, of the class of '61, were also called upon and responded.

The health of the clergy was given, and Dr. S. A. Mutchmore, of Philadelphia, was asked to respond. That gentleman pleaded the weight of the domestic affliction, the D. D. that day conferred upon him, as an excuse for not speaking.

"The Clergy of Easton" was responded to by Rev. D. E. Belfour, and the "Secular and Religious Press" by Mr. Martien, of Philadelphia, of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Owen, of the graduating class, was called upon to represent his classmates, which he did in an able manner.

A resolution of thanks to the ladies of Easton, for their fine dinner and kind attention, was passed, after which the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Squier, of Maryland.

The President's Reception.

On the evening of Wednesday, the exercises of commencement were brought to a close by the President's reception and levee. This, usually held at the President's house, was this year held in a new reading-room which has just been opened in the east wing of the college, so that the public might have a chance to inspect it. This room is 70 by 45 feet in size, is fitted up in the finest manner, and supplied with all the leading journals and periodicals of Europe and America. The levee was very well attended, and formed a fitting close to the memorable exercises of the commencement of 1871.

—A physician of Springfield was hurriedly called away from the dinner-table recently by a messenger, who made the following request:—"There has a feller fell into a drain and got drownded, and we've got the water outen of him, and now want you to come and get the mud out what's into 'im."

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 6 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

AFTER paying over one million dollars in cash dividends to policy-holders in 1870, the "Equitable Life" now holds over $1,500,000 surplus above the amount required to safely reinsure all its risks. Get a policy in this great company. J. L. Register, General Agent, No. 432 Chesnut street.

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MARRIED.

SHARKEY—SCRAVENDYKE.—On the morning of the 22d inst., in St. Agatha's Church, West Philadelphia, by the Rev. John E. Fitzmaurice, BERNARD SHARKEY, Esq., to MARY MAURICE, daughter of the late John Scravendyke, Esq.

DIED.

CHASE.—At Germantown, on the 21st inst., WILLIAM H. CHASE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. in the 28th year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday next, 24th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of his father, Edwin T. Chase, Locust avenue, Germantown.

HUMES.—On the 20th inst., WALTER THOMAS, son of the late William M. and Elizabeth E. Humes, aged 17 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 1437 Passyunk avenue, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Vault.

JENKINS.—On the 22d inst., ELIZA A., wife of Hunn Jenkins.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

RIGHTER.—On the 19th inst., at Upper Hanover, Montgomery county, Pa., Captain JOHN C. RIGHTER, formerly shipping master of the United States Navy, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Soldiers of the War of 1812, and Hope Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Esther Bealer, No. 29 Beck street. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

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In all colors.

GAUZE AND BOBINET LACE,
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Pink, Buff, Blue, Green, and White.
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LACE SHADES,
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EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1871.

At a meeting of the committee held on the above date the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That Messrs. John Dumbell, William Dawson, and John E. Littleton be appointed a committee to decide all contested seats and organize the Thirteenth Ward Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, Chairman.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH,
MARSHALL C. HONG,
Secretaries.

In accordance with the above resolution all members of the Thirteenth Ward Executive Committee will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the N. W. corner of FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD Streets, for the purpose of organization.

JOHN DUMBELL,
WILLIAM DAWSON,
JOHN E. LITTLETON,
Committee.

6 22 3t

☞ REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NINTH WARD, June 19, 1871.

At a meeting for organization of the REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NINTH WARD, held this date, the following officers were unanimously elected:—

JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.
H. C. ALLEMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
DAVID B. BEITLER, }
CYRUS HORNE, }
SAMUEL P. JONES, JR., Treasurer.
FRANCIS KEYSER, } Secretaries.
SAMUEL S. TALBOT, }
JOHN L. HILL,
Member of the City Ex. Com.

6 22 3t

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at

BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.

LATOUR OLIVE OIL,

A fresh invoice just imported.
Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Michenors' Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.

Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstut PHILADELPHIA.

Raise the Standard High.

Next to the Minister of the Gospel stands a regular graduated Physician, in our estimation. But, while we hold in high esteem those who administer to the last wants of our loved ones, we are compelled to differ with many of them in treating THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

"THEORY."

His Remedies Cure.

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

Second. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for a while, but, by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate, and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

Third. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and broncial tubes, assisting the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

A Voice from the People.

A Cure of Seventeen Years Standing of Painful Suffering.

I, HOOPER JOLLY, of Philadelphia, do certify, that for seventeen years I was afflicted with Dyspepsia, and what I assert is well known by many respectable persons of Dorchester county, Maryland. Having tried the best Physicians and every medicine I heard of, but of no effect, I was induced to call at Dr. WISHART'S Office, and, after examination, was pronounced to have Chronic Dyspepsia. I procured his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial. I now can recommend it for the cure of Dyspepsia and Nervous Diseases.

HOOPER JOLLY,
Pastor Zoar M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

You will be a Dead Man in Less than Three Years.

Such was the judgment of my physician, after a careful examination. He said by continual preaching and exposure I had brought on bronchitis, and he advised me to stop preaching. I then put myself under medical treatment, which did me but little good. My throat was so swollen that breathing was very difficult. It frequently opened, and then I found relief for a time. I tried all kinds of patent medicines, none of which did me any good. Passing through Harrisburg, I called on a lady friend. I informed her of my affliction. She said, "I was affected in the same way, and none of the doctors could cure me. I tried DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial; took a few bottles of it—now you see me as I am, *cured!* at the *wash-tub* twice a week. I would advise you to try it." I went immediately to the drug store and procured it, and I thank God I am now able to preach the Gospel. I now use it more as a preventive than a cure.

JOHN F. LEIB,
Ex-Pastor Evangelical Church,
Germantown, Pa.

I Had to Yield my Prejudice at Last.

I was prejudiced to any advice or medicine that did not come through my family physician. My boy, of three years old, had a fall, and a worm came from him. Fearing he might have worms, I went to our Druggist, and he gave me a box of DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Worm Sugar Drops. When I gave them to my child I said "*This is a humbug,*" but, to my surprise, in less than a day and a night he discharged forty worms, one fourteen inches long.

What the Doctor Said.

That the child might have died at any time, and no physician would have known the cause without a post-mortem examination.

MRS. APPLETON,
No. 177 North FORTIETH Street,
Philadelphia.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. for consultation, by Dr. W. T. Magee. Associated with him are two consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence. This *opportunity* is offered by no other institution in the city.

Letters asking advice will be promptly attended to. Address

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

6 10 stuth6t PHILADELPHIA.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—The following new books have just been issued by Harper & Brothers, and are for sale in this city by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger:—

"The History of Rome," by Titus Livius, in two volumes, literally translated, with notes and illustrations by D. Spillan and Cyrus Edmonds, is a reprint of Bohn's edition of Livy, the merits of which have long been acknowledged by classical scholars. In this translation the effort has been to present the work of the Roman historian in as literal a manner as is possible, consistent with the different idioms of the Latin and English languages, with a view of making it useful both to Latin students and general readers. Livy is frequently inaccurate, and his prejudices often induce him to do injustice, especially to Hannibal, but the elegance of his style, and the undoubted facts which he so picturesquely records, render his work indispensable to every student of Roman history. The present edition is neat and inexpensive, and it will be acceptable to readers of all classes.

"Olive" is the latest issue of the uniform edition of Miss Mulock's novels now in course of publication by Harper & Brothers. It is a quiet story of commonplace people, such as this author knows so well how to write, and it is at once more attractive and more profitable reading than many of the more highly-spiced fictions of the day.

"Sophocles," reprinted from the text of Dindorff, is an attractive addition to the list of "Harper's Greek and Latin Texts." The work is beautifully printed and is neatly bound.

—"Ina," by Katharine Valerio, published by James R. Osgood & Co., is the story of a governess who contracts a secret marriage with a man of higher station than herself, and who, when he finds her an impediment to his preferment, repudiates her on the ground of the illegality of the marriage. The plot is elaborated with considerable skill, and some of the scenes described are highly exciting, and the story, despite some crudities of style, is more than commonly interesting. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"Italy, and the War for Independence," by John S. C. Abbott, is a compact review of the events of Italian history from the earliest period down to the occupation of Rome by the present Italian Government. Mr. Abbott's merits as a popular historical writer are too well known to render it necessary that we should dwell upon them at the present time. He is generally reliable enough in his statement of facts, although he has a fashion of giving his facts the color of his peculiar individual notions in such a way as to detract considerably from their value. He is superficial, and his speculations and opinions have absolutely no value whatever; on the other hand, he has command of an entertaining style, and knows how to hit the popular taste. The work before us is marked by all his peculiar merits as well as by his defects, and although it will scarcely be accepted as *the* History of Italy, it will be read with interest by many, and will be worthy of a place upon the library shelf as a convenient work for occasional reference. Published by the Quaker City Publishing House.

—"The Unseen World in the Light of the Cross," by T. Stork, D. D., is an argument to prove that the phrase "He descended into Hell," in the Apostles' Creed, is an interpretation of the corrupt ages of the Church, that it is unscriptural, and that it cannot mean "He went into the place of departed spirits," as it is sometimes interpreted. Dr. Stork writes evidently with a thorough knowledge of his subject, and his opinions with regard to the Scripture teachings on the subject of the unseen world are stated in such a manner as cannot fail to command respectful attention.

—"Little Men: Life at Plumfield with Jo.'s Boys," is a book that hundreds of juvenile readers, and some who can scarcely be any longer classed among the juveniles, have been awaiting for some time past with pleasant expectations that will certainly be gratified when they get possession of this volume. In this story "Jo.," who, in the opinion of the most judicious of the nursery critics, was the real heroine of "Little Women," reappears as the mistress of a boys' school, and the adventures and misadventures of the "Little Men" under "Jo.'s" watchful eye are narrated in the same charming style that has made Miss Alcott's previous writings so popular. "Little Men" is a very delightful book, that is sure to be eagerly perused by a multitude of little women as well as little men. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—"Poems," by Jessie Glenn, published by Bannan & Ramsey, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, is a collection of verses, principally on religious and domestic subjects. The poems are such as address themselves to the sensibilities rather than to the imagination, and their easy versification and grace of expression will commend them to those who would perhaps be indifferent to the utterances of the great masters of the art of song. The volume is an elegant specimen of typography, and the binding is rich and tasteful. Its get-up generally is highly creditable to the Pottsville publishers.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published "Hans Breitmann in Europe, with other New Ballads," by Charles G. Leland, in which the famous "bummer" is represented as deporting himself with some *eclat* amid the historic scenes of the Continent. It must be confessed that "Breitmann" does not appear to the same advantage as a travelling gentleman as he did when he marched through Georgia "mit Sherman." In fact, his language is getting to be more than ever unintelligible, and the hero himself more than ever uninteresting. Is it not nearly time for the apotheosis of Breitmann?

Messrs. Peterson have also issued a cheap edition of Charles Lever's brilliant novel of "Davenport Dunn."

—"Good for Nothing," by Whyte Melville, and "Nigel Bartram's Ideal," by Florence Milford, are a couple of clever and entertaining novels that have just been issued by D. Appleton & Co. as Nos. 27 and 28 of their "Library of Choice Novels." These stories are interesting without being very elaborate in plot or style, and they will be found pleasant reading for the hot weather.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.

No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 526 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May.

R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES,
With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon
A LARGE LOT,
more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the
WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.
ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

COAL AND LANDING WHARF TO LET OR LEASE on favorable terms on the SCHUYLKILL, between ARCH and FILBERT Streets, 78 feet front on Twenty-third street, by 400 feet to the river. Has flooring and shedding capacity to store 4000 or 5000 tons coal. Office, scale, stable, and everything in condition to continue the coal business. Address COAL WHARF, North American office. 6 15 thstu2w

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 6 12 tf

FOR RENT—THE LARGE STOREHOUSE No. 318 MARKET Street, completely furnished with counters and shelving. Apply on the premises. 6 20 6t

FOR RENT—AT CHESNUT HILL, FOR the summer months, a delightfully situated and thoroughly-furnished residence. Apply on the premises, or at No. 117 South FOURTH Street.
6 21 3t* R. C. S. LIND.

CAPE MAY.—TO RENT, A FURNISHED COTTAGE, near the sea. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 619 WALNUT Street. 6 21 3t*

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON

CHESNUT STREET

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL

SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

ARRIVED LATE,

SHIPPED

Just in Time to Escape

The advance in English prices. The execution of orders for many of our best New Patterns English Brussels, and other Carpetings, having been delayed, the goods have just arrived, and as they are now being offered at much less than the same quality can be sold when imported at manufacturers PRESENT prices.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

6 17 stuth1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WEST INDIA PRESERVED TAMARINDS.—50 kegs prime quality Martinique Tamarinds, just landed, for sale by DUNCAN & POEY,
6 21 6t No. 418 South DELAWARE Avenue.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ISLAND HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THIS LARGE, NEW, AND ELEGANT HOTEL
Is now open for the reception of guests.

Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of every train to convey persons to the house, free of charge. Address

EVAN ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 24. Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

SELFRIDGE & DAVIS,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Will open June 24. Parties wishing to engag Rooms will apply at the office of the Surf House Co., No. 402 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, or to
M. BEIDLER,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

Capacity, 1200.
OPENS JUNE 24, 1871.
Terms:—$4·50 per day. $28·00 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY,
6 20 1m Of Continental Hotel, Proprietor.

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.—This popular establishment, which has been greatly improved and doubled in size, is now open for the reception of guests; desirable communicating rooms for families; splendid croquet grounds adjoin the house; guests conveyed to and from the bathing grounds free of charge. Terms, $14 per week; $2·50 per day. House open the entire year. JOHN L. BRYANT,
6 16 eod1m Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, between New York and Tennessee avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., one square from the depot, has been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN, and in the occupancy of the undersigned, its former Proprietor, who invites all his old friends and the public generally to call and see him.
6 16 2m J. L. HARDWICKE.

CONGRESS HALL
AND THE
OCEAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will open JUNE 17, for the reception of guests.
GEORGE W. HINKLE,
6 16 eod2m Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ELIAS CLEAVER, the well-known caterer, has refitted his house, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The bar has been removed to the adjoining house, and a first-class barber shop added. Meals supplied at any hour, 6 16 eodlm

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 16 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE COLONNADE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Beautifully situated between the Railroad Depot and the Beach, in full view of the Ocean.
6 16 1m J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.

THE CLUB HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, Atlantic City, will open Monday, June 19, with the bar well supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. HARRY COWARD,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfully located, enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout. DR. J. F. BELKNAP,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF KENTUCKY and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. For terms, etc, address
ROBERTSHAW & PALMER,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

SOMERS COTTAGE, MICHIGAN, NEAR PACIFIC AVENUE.—This house has been thoroughly refurnished and improved, and is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m C. THORNE.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
Located between U. S. Hotel and the beach. The nearest house to the surf; is now open for the reception of guests. 6 16 2m

MEARS' HOUSE—ATLANTIC, ABOVE KENTUCKY Avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $2 per day, or $12 per week. LEWIS T. MEARS, Proprietor. S. B. TAYLOR, Superintendent. 6 16 1m

AMERICAN HOTEL, ATLANTIC AVENUE, near the depot, Atlantic City, N. J., has been leased and refitted by by the undersigned, and is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 16 1m GEORGE GLENN.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.
J. KEIM,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open all the year round.
LAWLER & TRILLY,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 24 for the reception of visitors.
6 16 1m R. S. WATSON.

HADDON HOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, facing the beach, Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY,
Opened June 1 for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS' COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 2m JOSEPH H. BORTON.

PRIVATE BOARDING—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., PENNSYLVANIA, near Atlantic avenue.—A few choice double and single rooms. Apply at No. 1314 ARCH Street. 6 16eod1m

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND VIRGINIA Avenues,
Atlantic City.
6 16 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

PENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for guests.
6 16 1m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS now open for the reception of guests. No bar.
6 16 eod 1m T. C. GARRETT.

THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 10 1m M. C. BRODIE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—
MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.
WHITE HOUSE—F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE—G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS—John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr. James Palmer, Coldgeville P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
DOUTY HOUSE—H. Haffered, Shamokin P. O., Northumberland county. 6 9 2aw 2m

SUMMER BOARDING.—The RENOVO HOTEL, a new and commodious building, newly furnished, situated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, at Renovo, Clinton county, Pa., on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is open for Summer Boarders. Trains leave Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, at 12·40 and 7·20 P. M., reaching Renovo at 11 P. M., and 6·25 A. M. Business men wishing their families at a healthy and pleasant location, can leave Philadelphia Saturdays and return by Monday afternoon. Baggage checked through. Pullman sleepers on all night trains.
FARE.—Philadelphia to Renovo, $8·30. Excursion tickets, to be had at Nos. 838 and 901 Chesnut street; Merchants' Hotel; No. 116 Market street; No. 4900 Main street, Germantown; and at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, at ($10) ten dollars and (25c.) twenty-five cents per round trip.
Board, $12 to $14 a week for single boarders. Special terms made for families, for which, and to secure rooms, apply to proprietor,
WILLIAM H. MAY,
Renovo Hotel, Clinton county,
6 15 1m Pennsylvania.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—THIS POPULAR summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of JUNE, and remain open until SEPTEMBER 15.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride over a good turnpike to the Springs.
Parties from Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from twelve to fourteen hours.
Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and baggage checked through.
Persons will come by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
Persons wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the Proprietor of Bedford Springs.
Bedford Water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:— [6 10 24t
Half barrels (in mulberry wood), 20 gallons.....$5 00
" (steamed oak) 20 " ..... 3·00
Whole barrels " 40 " ..... 4·00
Kegs, 10 gallons..... 2·00

BOARDING HOUSE FOR VISITORS FROM THE CITY.—The undersigned has just fitted up an elegant Boarding House for city sojourners in the country at the village of BUSHKILL, Pike county, Pennsylvania. Bushkill is located between Milford and Stroudsburg, 21 miles from the former and 13 miles from the latter place. It is a picturesque, airy, and healthy place. Its surroundings are hills, mountains, valleys, waterfalls, cascades, and everything desirable in country life. He has yet room for a limited number of visitors, and can accommodate early applications. For further information address JAMES B. SCHOONOVER, Bushkill, Pike county, Penna. 6 19 mtuths4t*

LANCASTER HOUSE, LANCASTER, N. H., will be opened June 1 for transient and summer boarders. It is located in the Valley of the Connecticut, in full view of Mount Washington and the Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.
N. B.—Persons suffering from asthma and "hay fever" will find immediate relief here.
Prices reasonable. For particulars and circular address E. STANTON & CO.,
6 10 2m Proprietors.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL, BEVERLY, N. J.—The above Hotel having been entirely refitted the proprietors would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will receive Permanent and Transient BOARDERS, on and after June 1, 1871. No effort will be spared by the proprietors to merit the high popularity enjoyed by this Hotel, and with additional facilities and improvements, guests are assured of perfect comfort during their sojourn at the Hotel.
G. M. BRITTON & SON,
6 15 6t Proprietors.

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.
This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.
The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors comfortable.
For further information address
F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
6 10 2m Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(NEAR WEST POINT).
This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHAS. W. HENDRIX,
Highland Falls, New York.

HOTEL,
CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK,
Is open for guests. Accommodations 100 400. Gas, bells, and carpets in every room.
Scenery, drives, and table are not surpassed in the country. Rates to suit the times.
6 20 2m D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, $16 to $18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address
6 15 2m A. GARRETSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 6 10 3m

CENTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY CITY, IS NOW open for the reception of guests.
6 20 1m J. E. MECRAY, Proprietor.

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to
6 10 6w E. TUCKER, Proprietor.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FAMILIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AT FRIENDS' COTTAGE, facing the Ocean and Congress Hall lawns, should make early application to A. P. COOK, Proprietress,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
$15 per week through June. 6 10 tf

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their large assortment o

GAS FIXTURES

OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,

Which they offer at prices

Lower than Ever Before Known.

6 5 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD IN DRY GOODS.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

BARGAINS

In Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, 8-4 French Organdies, Hamburg Edgings,

LLAMA LACE SACKS and POINTES,

Black Hernanies, Broche Grenadines, Japanese Silks, Striped Silks, Black Silks, Linen Suitings,

FRENCH LAWNS,

And the greatest variety of beautiful styles in DRESS GOODS ever exhibited in this city.

THE 25, 37½, 50 and 75 CENT
DEPARTMENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Choice Dress Goods

REPRESENT THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
6 8 thstnutfrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS
In new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.

A SPECIALTY IN BLACK SILKS AT $1·50, $1·75, and $2 PER YARD.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.

THE MOST REGULAR AND BEAUTIFUL MESH IN THE

Purest Silk and Wool Black Hernanies

Ever made for $1 per yard.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
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1871.

SPRING GARDEN STREET

SINCE 1853.

"THORNLEY'S"

CENTRALLY LOCATED

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers.
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH B. THORNLEY. 2 8 thstu5

Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer at LOW PRICES a full stock of
WHITE GOODS, every description,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LLAMA SACQUES AND POINTES,

In connection with our NEW and ATTRACTIVE stock of [4 11 tuths3m

Seasonable Dress Fabrics.

1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.
Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.
CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·25. Misses' Corsets, superior quality.
65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.
THOMSON'S Glove fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50 $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6·50.
MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.
MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·00.
$1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.
EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.
PANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.
BON TON BUSTLES, from 47c. upwards.
PARASOLS at wholesale prices.
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.
5 23 tutherptf WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

[TRADE-MARK.] [TRADE MARK.]

RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

IMPORTERS OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S MERINO GOODS.

BRETTLE'S AND NOTTINGHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S

English Hosiery Goods,

And best makes of FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY GOODS. [3 28 tuth 3mrp

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos Reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 1 stuth 6mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

DON'T BUY

A Sewing Machine

Until you have examined

THE AMERICAN

Complete Sewing Machine,

Combining the making of BUTTONHOLES, OVERSEAMING, etc., with every other kind of Sewing that can be done on any other Sewing Machine; the price of which is only $75, with a complete outfit:—

Read the following recommendations:—

I have had one of the American Combination Machines for nearly three years, and cheerfully testify to its many excellent qualities, as well as its durability. I had previously used the "Wheeler & Wilson," "Grover & Baker," and "Singer." I think that the "American" makes the most perfect stitch of all sewing machines, and decidedly prefer it to any other machine that I am familiar with. It requires hardly any effort to run it, and its entire operation is exceedingly simple and easy.
MISS JENNIE S. MALLORY,
Dressmaker, No. 12 Broas' Row,
Titusville, Pa.

It is the best in the market for all of any kind of work. It is so simple in its construction that a child may readily guide it. My family would not be without it under any circumstances.
J. R. BROOMALL, Ercildoun, Chester Co., Pa.

BURLINGTON, New Jersey, June 14, 1871.
DEAR SIR:—I bought one of the American Buttonhole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machines, about four weeks ago, for the purpose of making buttonholes in lasting and kid shoes. After having the machine one week, and having but ONE LESSON ON THE SAME, I was enabled to make 600 holes per day. I am now (after four weeks' practice) making 720 holes per day, in a superior manner and with perfect ease. Am very much pleased with the machine, and can heartily recommend it to all those wanting a machine for such purposes.
SALLY PENIMORE.

MOUNT LEBANON, Allegheny co., Pa.
I have lately become the possessor of one of the new and wonderful American Family Sewing Machines, and I feel *surprised* and *delighted* with its truly *complete* sewing performance. It only requires to be known to supersede all others now in use. No one need delay purchasing, for I am convinced that *this Machine* has arrived to a very great degree of perfection. J. E. WILSON, M. D.

Messrs. Hall & Bosley, Gents:—The American Machine which I bought of you last spring gives me the highest satisfaction. I have received hardly any instruction, yet can do all kinds of sewing on it with perfect ease. The best thing I can wish for any housekeeper is that she may have as perfect a Sewing Machine as the American.
Yours truly, MRS. T. M. JONES,
Neilltown, Forest co., Pa.

Call and examine this wonderful Sewing Machine at the
COMPANY'S SALESROOM,
4 22 tuths3m No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.
P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID 936

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV HEICKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4·75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths6t No. 1009 MARKET Street.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y6

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

THE FASHIONS.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following hints with regard to the latest fashionable fancies:—

The seaside and country-house dresses, noticed once before as placed upon exhibition, are quite a success. These Cretonne costumes, made in Marie Antoinette style, of furniture chintz, large, figured, with pretty grounds of olive green, buff, and gray, sometimes black, are trimmed with blace velvet and guipure lace. The overskirt very much trimmed and extremely *bouffant;* or they are made with plain skirt and bars of black velvet placed on perpendicularly or diagonally, with short-fronted basque deepening in the back and Louis XIV sleeves. These Cretonne suits, caprices of fashion, should be very cautiously indulged in—only, indeed, by those "to the manner born," who can impart to any style of dress and coarsest material an air *distingue.* A furniture chintz upon some forms would be but a furniture chintz withal, yet upon others the quaint device would but recall visions of the Court beauties of the loved and lovely Queen of France. Marie Antoinette costumes are fast becoming *en regle.* A very beautiful ball dress for the summer season is a delicate white silk trimmed with flounces of tulle, overlaid by black thread lace, draped high on the sides with bows of rose-colored ribbon edged with black lace. The little basque trimmed correspondingly, the head dress was pink feather tips and small roses. Another was composed of white silk trimmed with elegant, wide *Duchesse* lace; the overskirt was *ciel* blue tulle with the same lace, apron-front and very *bouffant,* fastened on each side by clusters of blue cornflower and white marguerites, a puffed tulle berthe, with a drapery of lace and bouquet on the corsage of the same flowers; a long blue plume for the hair, which must be raised over a cushion in front, intermingled with flowers. Sleeves for evening dresses are very short, little masses of lace and flowers. One more ball dress deserves mention among the multiplicity preparing at a distinguished emporium of fashion, composed of sky-blue silk, trimmed with six pinked flounces; the overdress and bretelles are of white mousseline grenadine, edged with wide white Duchesse lace and a charming shell trimming of blue silk. Blue sashes confine the draping at the sides. The decollete corsage, plain and round, is finished off with a plaiting of the white mousseline and an edging of lace. The bretelles also garnished with lace and ornamented on the shoulders with flat bows of blue ribbon. Clusters of small roses for the hair complete this dainty and becoming costume.

Foulards are in great demand this season. A lovely costume is designed of grey foulard dotted with violets, innumerable ruffles ornamented the skirt, over which the overskirt was looped high with violet ribbons. Foulards in fawn color and mauve are ruffled and worn with white grenadine or Swiss overdresses very much ornamented with rosettes, bows, and sashes of ribbon. Shaded toilets are attracting great attention. One worn by a distinguished Southern lady, composed of three shades of violet, was a specimen of exquisite taste and artistic beauty. The underskirt, of that velvety purple on the pansy's leaf, was trimmed with two flounces of a lighter shade, a full ruching at the heading made of the three shades. The very graceful and *distingue* polonaise was of a brighter mauve, trimmed with an elaborately-made deep fringe, in which were united all of the tints of the dress. The gipsy bonnet accompanying this costume was of fine Leghorn, trimmed with puffings, and scarf of mauve *crepe de chene;* at the left side a cluster of Parma violets mingled with dark purple ostrich feathers.

Square veils of black dotted lace bordered are gracefully thrown over the bonnet, or even the broad-brimmed hat, in true Spanish fashion. Upon hats, which, as the season advances, are fast taking the place of the tiny gipsy bonnet, flowers, feathers, and lace are used in profusion upon the left side of the high crown. White marguerites dotted upon black velvet are exceedingly fashionable; also, pale blush roses and tea-roses nestling in heath or gray mossy foliage. For trimming straw hats of any shape delicate shades of the pale new green, plum, the faint gray of twilight or purpling haze, and the soft purple of the pansy in velvet and gros grain, offer a charming contrast to the pearl-tinted or snowy whiteness of the straw. Bonnets can be and are made by the most fashionable and wealthy of our belles at a really very trifling cost, but others again rather like to confess to having paid $20 for an untrimmed hat, and $40 and $50 for one trimmed with tiny scraps of ribbon and lace and tips of feathers. *N'importe,* we are in an age of progression. For equestriennes, hats are found in lower crowns and broader brims, of beaver, silk, or brown and black straw. A veil of lace, or scarf of *crepe de chene,* with the ends tied negligently and floating back, is preferred to gauze or grenadine. And thus, hats, for the nonce deposed, reign again. One passes a coquettish Leghorn, with its airy lightness and floating feathers, or a piquant turban, blushing with roses, involuntarily looking for dimpled youth; and behold the ghost of one's grandmother! But eternal youth dwells on the *plaza,* and Ponce de Leon lived not in vain.

Among the indispensables are marvels of lace, knots, ruffles, embroidery, and braiding, made up into the most coquettish little aprons imaginable, with graceful bretelles and cunning bibs of silk, trimmed with lace and *passementerie,* in black grenadine, embroidered with all the fanciful designs and gorgeous oriental devices we find in the jackets and "mantle capes" of that style. For simpler aprons nothing can be prettier than those made of Victoria lawn or fine barred muslin, with Hamburg work made into bretelles, which, passing down from the shoulders in a rounded sweep, form pockets. Handsome travelling costumes are made of foulard serge, cameo, and all silks of quiet, neutral tints. Complete overdresses, serving as protection, are made of *ecru* linen, also, brown linen, and the Yokohama, an unbleached linen exceedingly in demand. These may be made up in any style to suit the taste or convenience of the wearer. Many prefer the regular circular cloak, but others object, on the score of having less freedom of action than is afforded by the long, straight sack, or half-fitting casaque, with sleeves and pelerine cape.

Never has there been so great a furore for lace, not only for trimming, but in sleeves, collars, drapery for sleeves, and dainty bows for the neck. The undersleeves of lace are offered in the greatest variety, from the simple lace-edged muslin frills to the beautiful fall of Valenciennes or point. Bosom drapery of fine lace, Valenciennes insertion and edging, and delicate crimped frills of tulle are very becoming, serving admirably in toning down and softening the complexion.

—A school district in Massachusetts has a committee of three, consisting of a man, his wife, and his daughter. Strange to say, the daughter got the appointment as teacher against all competitors.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bon s.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MORTGAGE only $12,500 PER MILE

TRUSTEES.

FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Special Attention of Investors

Is now called to the

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES,

This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the

West Jersey Railroad.

The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.

They can be registered, and are in sums of $100, $500, $1000. Interest payable April and October.

They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.

For further particulars and pamphlets apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 3

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

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JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency or Six Per Cent. Gold.

Free from all Taxes.

Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or registered, at option of purchaser.

Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.

We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at

98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.

Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS

ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH

Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,

OF LONDON,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.

Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.

Full information given at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS

OF THE

Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

Constituting the

United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

261 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Stocks and Bonds,

Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.

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BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET

5 22 PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER,

630 WALNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 28

FINANCIAL.

A STATE BOND

AND

RAILROAD MORTGAGE

BOTH IN ONE.

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1857, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $16,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.

The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.

Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY

DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros. & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,

And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 6 20 mthsim

The Six Per Cent. Loan

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Penna.,

Has been made by

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

A Legal Investment

For Executors, Administrators, Trustees, etc.

A limited amount is still for sale at

85

AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

2 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Membership Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WIDOW'S NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MICHAEL CONWAY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that JULIA CONWAY, widow of said decedent, has filed her petition, with inventory and appraisement of the personal property she elects to retain under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplement, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exceptions be filed thereto. CHARLES EYRE,

6 15 thf4t Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the "BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK" has filed an application for a change of name to that of the "KEYSTONE BANK;" and that the Honorable the Judges of the said Court have appointed SATURDAY, the first day of July, 1871, at 11 A. M., for hearing said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto, the change will be allowed.

M. ARNOLD, Jr.,

6 16 22 26* Attorney for the Bank.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of MATTHEW ROBINSON, executor and trustee of the estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 26, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 514 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,

6 13 tuthf 5t* Auditor.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HAMILTON, LATE ACtuary of the Franklin Institute. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them to

TURNER HAMILTON,

5 23tu6t No. 106 S. TENTH Street.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer a balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices

All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an portunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,

Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,

No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,

5 5 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD H. CAMPION,

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 15

LAW AND PATENT OFFICES,

No. 418 WALNUT STREET.

Francis D. Pastorius,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Patents procured for Inventions. 6 16

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, to the holders thereof; and without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,

Plain and Galvanized

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes

For Gas, Steam and Water

FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."

"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 3m

SAXON GREEN,

is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 229 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Second Closing Peremptory Sale.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE from the stock of Messrs. Geo. J. & J. A. Henkels.
On Friday Morning,
June 23, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold without reserve the largest stock of superior furniture yet offered at public sale. 6 16 6t
The sale, as is the invariable custom of Messrs. Henkels, will be peremptory, regardless of prices.

Sale No. 733 Arch street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND FIXTURES, ETC., OF AN ICE CREAM AND DINING-SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE.
On Friday Morning,
June 23, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior furniture, etc.
Also, marble-top counters and shelvings; bronze and gilt chandeliers, elegant marble soda water apparatus, with plated spigots; superior French plate showcase. 6 21 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, Walnut Bookcases and Sideboards, Oak and Walnut Extension Tables and Dining-room Chairs, Rosewood Piano-fortes, French Plate Mantel and Pier Glasses, Brussels and other Carpets, Silver-plated Ware, China Toilet Sets, Tin Chamber Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, Tables and Chairs of Various Kinds, Chromos, Engravings, Etc. Etc.
On Friday Morning,
at 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mattresses, etc.
COTTAGE SUITS, REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS.
Also, 8 suits of new cottage furniture, 6 new Davis refrigerators, and 12 water coolers.
ELEGANT DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCH, ETC.
At 1 o'clock will be sold the following:—
Large single stone diamond stud, over 2½ karats.
Large seven-stone cluster diamond ring.
Large single stone diamond ring.
Seven-stone cluster diamond pin.
FINE BRANDY, WHISKY, GRAPE WINE, ETC.
Also, 100 bottles of cognac brandy.
100 bottles fine whisky.
100 bottles grape wine, etc.
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.
Also, at 1 o'clock, several rosewood Piano-fortes. 1t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to Joseph H. Myers & Co.

CLOSING SALE OF [illegible] CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WHITE AND [illegible] MATTINGS, ETC., INCLUDING 2000 YARDS PRINTED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS.
On Friday Morning,
June 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 17 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
June 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 20 5t

CLOSING SPRING SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 27, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 6 21 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

Peremptory Sale.
500 LOTS OF STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL Flowers, Umbrellas, Parasols, Dry Goods, Hosiery, Suspenders, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc.,
On Friday Morning,
June 23, commencing at 10 o'clock. 1t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

ALBANY WALNUT, PINE, POPLAR, CHAIR and Settee Plank, Ash, Bass, Beech, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut, Maple, White Cedar, Fencing, Shelving, Flooring, Counter Tops, and Cutting Boards. E. B. McCLEES' Lumber Yard, 6 21 6m No. 234 North WHARVES.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 19 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SÆNGERBUND.

A Beautiful Banner.

On Saturday next our Philadelphia singing societies, numbering twenty-two, and with a membership of over seven hundred, will take their departure for New York, at which place they will participate in the great Sængerfest which takes place in that city shortly. Last evening William J. Horstmann, Esq., presented to these societies a banner of beautiful design and manufacture, made at his establishment, under the direction of Mr. C. Mayer, superintendent of the flag department. This tasteful piece of work is of the most elaborate workmanship, costing not less than $1000. It is full five feet high by three broad, mounted upon a staff of rosewood with gold mouldings. The face is made of real silk velvet, and enclosed in a border of black silk velvet backing up a profusion of gold leaves. In the centre is a golden shield, enclosing the German eagle, and from the shield on the right hang the American colors in miniature, and on the left the German flag. These are wrought into the main material with exquisite skill. Surmounting this central figure is the coat-of-arms of the United States, and a little below is a golden harp, the strings and frame of which are entwined with leaves of gold.

The back of the banner is of white *moire antique*, relieved by a large wreath composed of sprigs and leaves of oak—Germany's emblematic tree. In the centre of this is placed the following inscription:—

NORD OESTLICHER.
Sængerbund.
Philadelphia, 1871.

The top of the staff is also surmounted by a beautiful golden wreath and eagle. The whole appearance is most beautiful, and reflects much credit upon the skill of the gentleman who designed and the parties who executed it.

THE MUSICIANS.

They are Received by the Mayor.

This morning the delegates to the Musical Convention, which has just closed in Musical Fund Hall, called upon Mayor Fox at his office and were introduced by their leader *pro tem.*, Mr. John Ritter. The Mayor made the following brief address:—

Gentlemen:—I am very happy to see you, and to acknowledge this morning's call to be not only a compliment to me personally, but also in my official capacity as a token of your respect for the city.

I am very glad indeed to find that Philadelphia, from its central location, its easy accessibility, and the abundance of comforts and enjoyments they have who honor us with their presence in this connection, is being regarded as a pre-eminently suitable locality for holding conventions in. This seems to be testified to by the very great increase in the number being held here of late. It must be a source of gratification to yourselves, as I am sure it is to us, that the sessions of the National Musical Convention have passed off so very harmoniously and without the slightest discord; and I trust the proceedings will result in profit to all who were interested in them. To this, as to all other intelligent communities, the cultivation and promotion of the science of music, and everything which spreads and extends a popular love for it, is, as it should be, a matter of public advantage next to the worship of God, in which, indeed, it is brought to bear an important part. Its influence, when properly exerted, is sure to elevate and ennoble; and, therefore, your convention has not been without the attention of our intelligent public.

I congratulate you upon a happy termination of your labors, and wish each of you who live away from us a safe return to your own people and families.

If it is perfectly convenient for you now it will give me much pleasure to accompany you to Independence Hall, where are stored many objects of patriotic association that may interest you.

After hearty hand-shakings, the party visited Independence Hall, and went through the laborious effort of mounting the steeple steps.

EXEMPLARY YOUTH.

Philadelphia's Quota in the Sunday-school Army.

The police have just concluded a census of all the Sunday-schools in Philadelphia. This is a recapitulation of all the returns:—

No. of Schools.	Denominations.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Total.
82.	Methodist Episcopal	2522	21,746	24,268
70.	Protestant Episcopal	1863	21,577	23,440
63.	Presbyterian	2134	20,633	22,767
53.	Baptist	1428	13,915	15,343
32.	Roman Catholic	1626	23,864	24,490
23.	Lutheran	707	6,685	7,392
15.	German Reformed	572	3,248	3,620
10.	Reformed Presbyterian	220	1,821	2,041
9.	United Presbyterian	194	1,744	1,938
8.	Union	122	1,014	1,136
7.	Evangelical	123	686	809
4.	Moravian	93	789	882
4.	Friends	48	690	738
3.	Reformed Dutch	116	697	813
2.	Congregational	64	577	641
2.	Mennonite	32	180	212
2.	Christian	25	173	198
2.	Universalist	58	323	381
2.	Independent	69	565	634
2.	Hebrew	43	250	293
1.	Union Presbyterian	28	230	253
1.	German Ev. Reformed	24	136	160
1.	Disciples of Christ	18	93	111
1.	United Brethren	21	110	131
1.	Swedenborgian	22	157	179
1.	United Methodists	9	32	41
1.	Unitarian	24	129	153
1.	Methodist Protestant	28	220	248
1.	Church of God	27	250	277
1.	Bible Christian	15	111	126
1.	(German) Unknown	8	70	78
402		12,078	122,715	134,793

THE AJAX.

The Officers of the Monitor.

The following is a list of the officers of the United States iron-clad Ajax, which recently arrived from Key West, and is now lying at League Island station:—Lieutenant-Commander, F. R. Smith, commanding; Lieutenants, James M. Forsyth, executive officer, R. E. Impey, W. H. Webb; Acting Assistant Surgeon, T. Owens; Assistant Paymaster, E. E. Lewis; First Assistant Engineers, Cleland Lindsley, Samuel Gragg; Second Assistant Engineers, Charles F. Nagle, W. B. Bayley; Mates, J. B. Butt, C. H. Cleveland.

A CORRECTION.—Mr. Perkins, of the Board of Trade, has sent us the following communication in reference to an error contained in our comments on the "Port Wardens" bill, in Thursday's issue of this paper:—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1871.—Editor of TELEGRAPH—Dear Sir:—I perceive by your paper of yesterday that you were led into a misapprehension of the proceedings of the Board of Trade on Monday morning as to (a minor matter) the *amount* of fee exacted by the Board of Port Wardens for the *privilege* of entering a vessel at their office. It was written on the paper handed to the reporters, in figures, one dollar and fifty cents ($1·50), with the dollar mark and the decimal point rather obscure. Hence the mistake.

A. J. PERKINS,
Secretary Philadelphia Board of Trade.

RESCUED.—The other evening, while a party of young men were returning from a pleasure trip up the river, and when opposite Shippen street wharf, the boat capsized, and one of the young men, the youngest of the party, who was unable to swim, fell overboard, and had it not been for his brother and another young man, George Doreo by name, he would have met with a watery grave.

WAIF.—This morning a female child of seven months' age was left in the entry of the residence of Father Mulholland, adjoining St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, at Twentieth and Rittenhouse streets. The infant was taken charge of by a Fifth district officer.

GEARY SIGNS.—Governor Geary this morning signed the bill entitled "An act to establish a Board of Port Wardens," requiring every vessel over 75 tons burden entering Philadelphia to register at the Wardens' office, and pay a fee of $1·50.

DRUNK AND INDECENT.—Thomas Slaven was yesterday placed under $1000 bail by Alderman Cahill for being drunk at Delaware avenue and Ton alley, and unbecoming behaviour.

PLUG BURST.—A fire-plug in New Market street, above Vine, burst this morning, flooding the streets and cellars.

TO ATLANTIC CITY.—The attention of our readers is called to a card in our advertising columns, announcing Boardman's fourth annual Saturday afternoon excursion to Atlantic City on Saturday next. These excursions have from the first been the most popular of all that go to the charming City by the Sea. The tickets for the round trip are but $2 each. Let the lovers of pleasure take notice.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Henry McCartney, a stone mason, while at work on the Cohocksink creek culvert, Laurel street, was struck on the back by a falling smoke stack that was being placed in Disston's saw factory, and died while being removed to the Hospital. His residence was in Philip street, above Jefferson.

AN UNFORTUNATE BLIND MAN.—Mr. William Kelley, aged sixty years, blind, and living at Salmon and Huntingdon streets, fell down the cellar stairs at No. 1140 Monmouth street, at noon to-day, and broke a leg. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

CORNER-LOUNGERS.—Alderman Shoemaker has held in bail two men, each aged about forty years, who were arrested last night at Third and Beaver streets for inveterate corner-lounging. As the phrase goes, "They are old enough and ought to know better."

BEAT A SAILOR.—A sailor last night, at Green street wharf, was beaten by two men named James S. Brown and Richard Abinon. The latter were arrested by Officers Ingraham and King, of the Delaware Harbor Police, and have been placed under bail by Alderman Toland.

PISTOL.—Albert Otenheimer, a lad of fifteen years, was arrested at Eighth and Girard avenue last night for firing off a pistol in violation of people's peace and a city ordinance. Albert is under $300 bonds to keep the peace.

INSANE.—Officer Magill took charge of an insane negro man, named Charles Augustus, at Twentieth and Christian streets yesterday, and had him conveyed to Blockley.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$16000 U S 5-20, 65		4 sh Cent Trans	
May & Nov	112⅝	c&p	47½
$8000 City 6s, New		50 sh Cam & Am	127½
d bill	100	25 do	127¼
$2000 W Jersey R 7s	101¾	333 do	128
$400 Leh R L	91⅝	10 do	b5 128¾
9 sh Minehill R	54¾	20 sh Manu Bank	30
5 sh Penna R	60½	100 sh Hestonville	20¾
5 do allot	60⅝	500 sh Leh Na	b30 38⅛

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.

Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day.
Proprietor ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 22

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
8 A. M.....71 | 11 A. M.....77 | 2 P. M.....82

SUN RISES..... 4·32 | MOON SETS.....10·59
SUN SETS..... 7·32 | HIGH WATER..... 4·56

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Arrived, steamer Samaria and bark Netherton, both from New York.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Salver, Ingraham, Charleston, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, do.
Bark Fiori M. Hulbert, Healy, Londonderry, Workman & Co.
Brig Hannah Hicks, Hicks, Hull, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Sagua, Munday, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, Milton, do.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, Boston, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, Providence, do.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, do. do.
Schr Tunis Depew, Sheridan, Norfolk, do.
Schr R. RR. No. 50, Nickerson, Norwich, do.
Schr R. RR. No. 41, Ludlam, Rhode Island, do.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Cambridgeport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Paugusset, Waples, Bristol, do.
Schr G. B. Murney, Murney, Hartford, do.
Schr S. McMenamy, Norvell, Providence, do.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, Somerset, do.
Barge W. Calvin, Gottschalk, New York, do.
Tugs Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Howes, 22 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Carr, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Southerner, Thatcher, from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, from Milford, Del., with wood to —— Black.
Schr Rachael S. Miller, Stillman, from Salem.
Schr David G. Floyd, Griffin, from Newport.
Schr Hamburg, Wescott, from New Haven.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, from Fall River.
Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, from Greenport.
Schr Lucia B. Ives, Miller, from Dausersport.
Schr J. S. Welden, Crowell, from Providence.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, do.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, do.
Schr George H. Bent, Smith, do.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Mulford, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 21.—The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—
P. McDevitt, James Lord, J. W. Barker, R. Y. De Witt, J. L. Greenman, H. A. Newton, George Jennison, E. A. Gilbert, and General Foote.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 21.—The tow which left this morning had to put back to port, owing to accident to steamer Wyoming. 15 boats ready to leave to-night. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 22.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—
Atlantic and Shaw, Towns & Co., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
A. G. Postlethwait, with lumber to J. P. Wooiverton.
Reading, Fisher & Co., with lumber, for Fork Landing.
Carrie, with lumber to George Craig.
Casco, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
E. D. Trump, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
J. Q. Packer, with lumber, for Delaware City.
Media, with poplar wood, for Manayunk. J. H.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths3mp

WATCHES.
Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
2m PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

THE NEW YORK YACHT REGATTA.

The Trial of Dr. Lanahan.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Suit for Election Expenses.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Afternoon Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Electioneering Expenses.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—In the Circuit Court yesterday, a colored man recovered $215 from Congressman Ayer, of Virginia, expenses of electioneering services. Ayer denied the contract, or that he ever employed him in any way. The evidence did not sustain the Congressman's denial, and the jury gave a verdict as above. The morals of Southern Congressmen need improving

The Maryland Republican State Central Committee

meeting yesterday, at Baltimore, after a long discussion adopted resolutions favoring common schools, an improved judiciary system, encouraging emigration, and endorsing Postmaster-General Cresswell as the greatest statesman of the age. The Bond faction opposed the Creswell resolution as the sentiment of sycophants, and declared he was the stumbling-block of the party, and while he persisted in representing to the President that he carried the Republican party in his pocket Maryland would be hopelessly Democratic. It is evident from the condition of things that there is no hope for Maryland this year.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire—Fatal Accident.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y., June 22.—A large three-story building was burned this morning; loss, $6000 to $7000. The building was occupied by Fonda, boots and shoes; Swan, telegraph office: Ireland & Co., printers and publishers of the Cherry Valley *Gazette;* Bronson, dentist; and a lodge room of a temperance society.

ROCHESTER, June 22.—J. W. Stull, a lawyer of this city, was thrown from a carriage, with his family, last night, at Rush, and his daughter, ten years old, was instantly killed. The rest of the family were somewhat injured.

Bids for Gold, Etc.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Specie shipment to-day, $300,000 in double eagles.

There were twelve bids for gold to-day, amounting to about $3,985,000 from 111·88 to 112·38⅛. The awards will be $1,000,000 at 112·38⅛.

The Yacht Regatta.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The yacht club regatta has commenced. Eighteen schooners and five sloops started at five minutes before 12 o'clock, with a moderate southeast wind, which enabled the sloops to clear well to windward on the port tack to Fort Wadsworth, the Addie leading. The Magic led the schooners, followed closely by the Foam and Columbia.

The Lanahan Trial.

In the Methodist Book Concern case to-day a letter was read from Dr. Carlton asking the appointment of persons to examine the books and papers. The evidence submitted contained nothing of general interest. Counsel on both sides sum up this afternoon.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

An Old Boston Landmark Sold at Auction.

BOSTON, June 22.—Brattle Square Church and site, one of Boston's landmarks, was sold at auction to-day, for a fraction under $179,000.

Church Burned.

BOSTON, June 22.—The Baptist church in Wakefield, Mass., was burned last night. Insurance, $9000.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Afternoon Cable Quotations.

LONDON, June 22—4·30 P. M.—Consols 92 for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 88¾.

PARIS, June 22.—Rentes, 52f.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—4·30 P. M.—Cotton easier; uplands, 8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾@8¾d. Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 3000 bales for export and speculation. Bacon, 32s. 6d. for Cumberland cut. Lard, 47s. 3d.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Petroleum, 52f. for fine pale American.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 20¼c.; middling Orleans, 20¼c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer; spring, $1·47 afloat; winter red and amber Western, $1·56@1·57. Corn dull; inferior and common mixed Western, 73@74c.; good to choice do., 75c. Oats quiet and steady; Western, 65@68c. Beef dull and unchanged. Pork steady. Lard steady. Whisky quiet and steady at 92¾c.

SAD FATALITY.

A Washington County Farmer Killed at McDonald Station.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, an old and respected farmer of Washington county, was instantly killed at McDonald station, Pan Handle Railroad, at four o'clock Monday afternoon. He had driven a load of wood to the station, which he sold for three or four hundred dollars. In starting home with his team, it became necessary for him to cross the railroad track. The express train west was rapidly approaching, and had whistled for the station. An eastern-bound passenger train stood on the siding above the station. Just as he attempted to make the crossing, some persons shouted to him and warned him of his danger, but he drove on, probably supposing that they had reference to the train on the siding. The express was at this time hidden behind a sharp curve, which prevented the engineer of the train from seeing the team. The train came in sight just as Mr. Wilson was driving upon the track, and a collision was inevitable. The wagon was broken to pieces, and Mr. Wilson was knocked out, falling upon the cow-catcher, and then upon the ground. When picked up he was dead, his skull having been broken so as to permit a portion of the brain to escape. Both horses were also killed. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the body was taken charge of by the conductor. Justice Moorhead empanneled a jury, and after viewing the body adjourned until Tuesday evening, when several witnesses were examined, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The deceased was sixty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children, two of whom are married.

—*Pittsburg Commercial, yesterday.*

—One person is born every four minutes and another dies every seven minutes in London.

—The overflow at New Orleans has almost entirely disappeared.

A JERSEY PHENOMENON.

The Bottom Out of the Morris Canal—A Nut for Naturalists.

The citizens of Broadway, Warren county, N. J., and the residents of the neighboring townships, have been greatly excited by a curious phenomenon. On Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, as a canal boat from Phillipsburg was passing over the seven-mile level between New Village and Broadway, the driver of the boat heard an unusual rumbling noise, like that of muffled thunder, and looking ahead he saw in the canal, about a hundred yards beyond, the water seething and boiling like a whirlpool. Though stricken with fear, he crossed in safety the dangerous eddy, but had not gone many yards when he was startled by an unusual noise, and, turning, discovered that the bottom of the canal had given way, and in a short time he was on dry land. The water in the canal for a distance of a mile and a half had in a wonderfully short time disappeared in a cavity, of which the dimensions of the opening were forty by fifty feet.

Careful investigations were made of the neighboring streams and the surrounding country, but no outlet for the water was discovered.

Above the canal, in a wood, three apertures were made, averaging in diameter twenty by twenty-five feet. In these holes or cavities rocks and trees were swallowed up. The tops of the trees were visible to the eye, while the trunks were entirely buried in the earth. Fissures were made on the surface below the canal, to the extent of hundreds of yards.

Laborers have been constantly engaged in filling up the hole in the canal, but as yet have made no apparent progress. One hundred bundles of corn stalks, together with the branches of trees, were thrown into the cavity, and disappeared immediately from sight.

The cause of this phenomenon is a mystery which only an Agassiz can attempt to explain. Some think that there is a cave in the hill, and that this immense volume of water has been deposited there by a breakage in the upper layer of earth surmounting the cave. Others are of the opinion that this being a limestone region, a spontaneous combustion of the lime has been going on for years, and a vacuum or cavity necessarily produced, into which these waters have been precipitated. Which of these opinions is the correct one will be made manifest by future developments. The loss of the Morris Canal Company by this accident is calculated to be about ten thousand dollars.

A NOON-DAY BANK ROBBERY.

A New York Bank Robbed of $25,000 in Money and Bonds—No Clue to the Robbers.

From the Utica Observer, 19th.

The inhabitants of Fulton county have been in a high state of excitement since Saturday noon, caused by the robbery of the Gloversville Bank, at Gloversville, in the early part of Saturday afternoon, and the killing of Marcus Dye, in the same village, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The following are all the particulars of the robbery which we are allowed to make public at present:—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a man came into the Gloversville Bank and inquired how large a Government stamp it was necessary to affix to a mortgage for $1000. The teller replied, "A $1 stamp." The man thanked him and stepped back from the counter to a small desk to make way for other parties who entered at that time.

After these parties had been waited on, the man approached the teller's desk and said he observed that the bank advertised "Northern Pacific Railroad bonds for sale," and engaged the teller in conversation about railroad securities, making a special inquiry in regard to the value of the Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville Railroad bonds as an investment. The teller gave him all the information in his power. After further conversation on various subjects, the stranger thanked the teller for the information received, and left the bank. While the teller was thus engaged, a second party, who was, without doubt, the "pal" of the inquisitive stranger, obtained access to the vault of the bank and succeeded in abstracting from it available funds to the amount of $15,000, and about $10,000 worth of North Carolina coupon and other bonds.

The robbery was not discovered until two or three hours after it had been committed, when the alarm was immediately given. An effort was made to notify the police at Fonda, but the robbers were sharp enough to cross the telegraph wires, cutting the Gloverville office out of the circuit. When the officers reached Fonda, they found that two men, one answering the description of the person who conversed with the bank-teller, had engaged a horse at a livery stable to go to Gloversville, had been gone long enough to drive there, and had returned the horse to the stable. This is the only clue yet obtained which we are permitted to make public at present.

REMARKABLE SURGICAL CASE.

Raised from the Dead to Sue a Railroad Company for $30,000.

The Baltimore *Sun* says:—In the Court of Common Pleas a case was commenced in which Thomas Fitzpatrick, by his next friend, etc., sues the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for damages, laid at $30,000. The plaintiff is a boy, fourteen years of age, who was injured on the 20th of November, 1870, by the cars of defendant, who is charged with negligence. The injuries received by the boy, and his escape from death, present a remarkable case of successful surgery. The boy attempted to cross South Howard street by an opening in a train of twenty-five burden cars standing on the track. The train was put in motion and the boy was caught between the cars. The result was that his collar bone was fractured, his shoulder blade crushed to "a bag of bones," the upper part of his arm broken, and two or three ribs crushed. A piece of iron tore open his right cheek, fractured his jaw and cut off his tongue by the roots. Dr. McKowen, who first saw the boy, testified that he did not think the boy could survive but a few hours. Finding him alive next morning he called on Dr. Allan P. Smith, who was a skilful surgeon, to try and relieve the boy's sufferings.

Dr. Smith was in court and testified that he did not think the boy could live; he was unable to take food or drink water in consequence of his lacerated throat, and was suffering terribly from thirst, and afterwards from hunger. He succeeded in keeping him alive by injections of beef tea and milk punch by a pipe conveyed through the nostril to his stomach. Dr. Smith had preserved the boy's tongue in a bottle of spirits which was shown to the jury. Notwithstanding his complicated injuries, and the fact that the wound had not yet healed, the boy was in court and testified in his case as far as he was able with his indistinct speech. He can utter sounds with the lips, and some guttural and nasal tones, but of course can speak no words requiring the use of the tongue. The case is still on trial.

THE NEW YORK HORROR.

The Last Scene in the Triple Tragedy.

Dr. Connolly and his two children were buried yesterday from the French Church in West Twenty-third street. Each body was borne to the church in a separate hearse, and as the cortege approached the edifice the services of a large police force were required to clear the way. First was borne up the main aisle to the chancel a rosewood, silver-mounted coffin containing the remains of the father, and following were two white caskets, gold mounted, with the bodies of the little ones. The widow, supported by several of her friends, followed. The Rev. Father Le Font officiated. After the requiem high mass Mrs. Connolly and her brother received the holy communion. When the widowed mother looked into the caskets she fell fainting on the floor. She was taken home in a coach, and the father and two children were borne to Calvary Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Drs. Finnell, Boden, and Sheraux, and Judge Quinn.

—*Sun, to-day.*

—A young fellow who has been in Salt Lake City about a year writes to say that any number of young Mormon girls have offered to elope with him. He adds that the girls are all down on polygamy and want Gentile husbands.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Congressman Bowen's Case.

The Wall Street Panic.

Excitement Not Yet Subsided

Important Indian Council.

The Case of John Ware.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Indian Affairs.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a letter from Commissioner Brunot, of the Indian Board, dated Fort Laramie, June 14, in which he speaks of his visit to the Ogallalla Sioux, under Red Cloud, whom, with his braves, heartily met in council. The object is to induce the Indians to move to another section.

Some of them think the White River country the best place, but Red Cloud prefers some point on the White River. Mr. Brunot does not think that either the welfare of the Indians or the permanency of peace would be secured by yielding to this demand.

It is impossible to keep whisky away from them, and unless its use and the presence among them of lawless men be prevented, no measures for the civilization of the Indians can be effectual. Even on the military reservation of Fort Laramie, and in spite of the efforts of General Smith and the agent to prevent the sale of whisky, the Indians are frequently intoxicated, and there is constant danger of affrays which may culminate in a serious outbreak as the result.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, June 22.

Bowen's Pardon

seems to hinge on the political strength of the Republican factions in the Congressional district of South Carolina of which Charleston is the central point. So far the President refuses to commit himself for either faction. There is no doubt but that a majority of legal votes cast in that district at the late election for member of Congress were cast for Bowen, and that De Large was seated simply by a count of fraudulent votes.

Since the commencement of the persecution against Bowen some half dozen judges of election in that district have been tried, found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary. This virtually gives Bowen his seat, but his enemies are making strenuous efforts to prevent the President pardoning Bowen, while, on the other hand, Bowen's friends are exerting themselves for a pardon, assuring the President that they represent the strongest part of the Republicans, and that Bowen is their choice for Congress.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Wall Street Excitement.

NEW YORK, June 22.—There was less excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day, although the market was in a very feverish and unsettled condition. The early dealings developed a strong pressure to sell, which caused a marked decline in the leading shares. After meridian there was a firmer feeling, and rally of 1 to 1½ per cent. During the morning the chairman of the board was busy at intervals, selling out stocks under the rule for delinquent parties. There are no new developments in Rock Island, but the matter is still discussed in stock circles.

Ship News.

Arrived, steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Ware Case.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—The case of John Ware was concluded to-day before the Court of Errors and Appeals. Mr. Scovel replied to Prosecutor Jenkins, A. Hugg, Esq., assisting the defense. The Court immediately went into conference, and the decision arrived at will be rendered in a written opinion by one of the law judges the last day of the term.

☞ AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF RETAIL Coal Dealers will be held at the Hall of the Pennsylvania Hose Company, Eighth street, below Green, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Association of Retail Coal Dealers.

By order of the last meeting.
ELLIS BRANSON, President pro tem.
1t THOMAS C. PARRISH, Sec'y "

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Lev. Fa. Sur Claim. D. 70. No. 149.
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA vs. ROBERT L. CURRY, Owner, Etc.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund produced by the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain two story stone dwelling and stable, and other buildings, and the lot of ground situate on the north side of Eadline, formerly Elm street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, in the city of Philadelphia, at the northeast corner of said Eadline and Poplar streets, containing in front on Eadline street 26 feet, and in depth 165 feet to Grape street, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 6, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, S. E. corner of WALNUT and SIXTH streets, in Philadelphia, before whom all persons who have claim or claims on said fund are required to make them or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

HENRY S. HAGERT,
6 22thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
City of Philadelphia vs. ROBERT L. CURRY, owner, etc. Lev. fa.; sur claim. D. 70, No. 150.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the funds arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain two-story basement and stone dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Eadline, formerly Elm street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, 26 feet eastward from Poplar street, containing in front on Eadline street 26 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet to Grape street, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 6, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets, Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to make their claims, or to be debarred from coming upon said fund.

HENRY S. HAGERT,
6 22 thstu5t Auditor.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
PARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Connecticut Legislature

Serious Railway Accident.

New York Yacht Regatta.

Head Winds All the Way.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Yacht Race.

SANDY HOOK, June 22.—The yachts passed the southwest spit in the following order:—Wanderer, 1·18; Fleetwing, 1·21; Eva, 1·23; Halcyon, 1·28; Dauntless, 1·40.

SANDY HOOK, June 22—3·20 P. M.—The yachts have just reached the light-ship, and are now turning. The schooner Palmer was first to round at 3·17 P. M. The yachts experienced head winds all the way to the light-ship.

Base Ball—Olympic vs. Mutual.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Olympics, of Washington, vs. The Mutuals' match is now in progress at Union Grounds. The game was called at 3·20 P. M., the Mutuals at the bat. Umpire, Mr. Lennon, of the Kekionga Club. First inning—Mutuals nothing, Olympics nothing.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Connecticut Legislature—Illness of Hon. W. W. Eaton.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 22.—While making a speech in the House to-day upon the question of appropriating money for the new Capitol building in Hartford, the Hon. W. W. Eaton was taken with a fainting fit and sank into his seat. The House immediately took a recess. Mr. Eaton was taken to his residence, and there was no further consideration of the question under discussion. Mr. Eaton is comfortable this afternoon, and will probably be in his seat to-morrow.

The Senate has appropriated $12,000 annually for the State Normal School.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Accident.

NASHVILLE, June 22.—A collision occurred yesterday on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad near McEwen's Station, between a freight and passenger train. R. M. Vass, a passenger, who was standing on the platform, was killed, his head being cut in two and his body mangled in a horrible manner. W. S. Conden, baggage master, and James Bonner, brakesman, were badly injured.

Vass resided in Haywood county, Tenn. His remains were brought to Nashville. Neither locomotive was damaged.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

A Man in Newark Hung by a Dummy Walter.

An accident of a most extraordinary character happened in Clarke's thread factory, in Newark, yesterday afternoon, which must result fatally to a man named Matthew Quinn, an employe. It appears he was engaged hoisting goods with the dummy, and, desiring to lower the machine, pulled the wrong rope and sent it up instead of down. He was carried with it, and wedged against the wall. He hung by the chin between the dummy and a rafter until cut out by the hands. The woodwork had to be cut away in order to effect this. He was almost strangled, and was removed to the hospital in a condition that leaves no hope of his recovery. His head was swelled to twice its natural size.

CARD.

Our closing Special Sale of FINE FURNITURE will be held at the large Second-story Warerooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, on FRIDAY, June 23.

To those who have purchased at our previous sale we refer with confidence for the quality of the goods.

This sale will include a much larger assortment and goods of much better style. The sale, as usual, is peremptory, and we respectfully invite those who do not get suited at the Public Sale, to call at our store, at THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where they will find a most complete assortment, at very reduced prices.

G. J. & J. A. HENKELS.
6 17 stuth3trp

FURNITURE
AT COST.
A. BARLOW,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers his extensive stock of
FURNITURE
AT COST,
FOR CASH,
DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.
This is a rare opportunity, as his Furniture is of First Quality, patterns new, and designs beautiful. 6 20 10trp

NEW TINTED PAPERS
AND ENVELOPES,
Antique, Undine, Imperial Green,
Lilac, Pearl, Greystone, etc.
Initials and Monograms stamped, plain or in colors, free of charge.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 20 smw3 PHILADELPHIA.